EPROFESS

ADRIAN KSYCKI

SZYBKO I SKUTECZNIE

ANGIELSKI W NATURALNYCH WYRAŻENIACH DLA POCZĄTKUJĄCYCH

ABY NAUKA JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
BYŁA SZYBSZA I BARDZIEJ PRZYSWAJALNA.

ABY TWÓJ ANGIELSKI BYŁ BARDZIEJ NATURALNY.

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Wstęp

Niniejsza książka to wyjątkowe repetytorium leksykalne, prezentujące najważniejsze angielskie wyrażenia. Książka zawiera 30 tematycznych rozdziałów, w których uczeń/ nauczyciel może znaleźć teorię i praktykę.

Co to jest kolokacja?

Termin kolokacja znaczy naturalną kombinację słów (naturalne wyrażenie), która nabiera sens ze znaczeń poszczególnych wyrazów. Na przykład słowa *do* i *homework* łączą się razem tak jak *have* i *breakfast*, czy *freezing* i *cold*.

Dlaczego warto uczyć się kolokacji?

Kolokacje pomagają tobie mówić i pisać w bardziej naturalny sposób po angielsku. Umiejętność poprawnego łączenia słów powoduje to, że ludzie będą ciebie lepiej rozumieć.

Kolokacje pomagają uniknąć błędów gramatycznych, ponieważ nie skupiasz się na tym jak zbudować wyrażenie, tylko masz już je zapamiętane w głowie. Ponadto, poprzez używanie naturalnych wyrażeń możesz coś wyrazić bardziej precyzyjnie. Bedzie prościej powiedzieć *I'm more of a homebody* niż *I prefer staying at home and seldom go out to parties.*

Ucząc się kolokacji poszerzasz swój zasób słownictwa. Na przykład, będzie tobie łatwiej znaleźć zamienniki, które bardziej precyzują to co chcesz przekazać. Mówiąc *I like swimming* można powiedzieć *my biggest hobby is swimming*, lub *I have a great passion for swimming*.

Każdy rodzimy użytkownik języka posiada zapas ustalonych wyrażeń (kolokacji). Stąd, w trakcie mówienia, pisania czy słuchania, wybiera on natychmiast frazy ze swojej pamięci do kontekstu.

Organizacja książki

Książka zawiera 30 rozdziałów. Lewa strona prezentuje kolokacje ułożone tematycznie w rozdziały. Można znaleźć je w typowych kontekstach, lub specjalnych notkach grupujących wyrażenia. Prawa strona książki sprawdza czy uczeń zrozumiał informacje zawarte w teorii, poprzez serie ćwiczeń.

Ćwiczenie pierwsze ma na celu pokazanie uczniowi innych kreatywnych sposobów notowania wyrażeń, poprzez grupowanie, selekcjonowanie, kategoryzowanie, dopasowywanie do obrazków itp.

W *ćwiczeniu drugim* uczeń utrwala wyrażenia poprzez dopasowanie wyrażenia do definicji, łączenia kolumn, uzupełniania luk, itp.

Ćwiczenie trzecie ma na celu uświadomić ucznia jak kolokacje się nie łączą. Dlatego uczeń ma zwykle poprawić podane wyrażenia, wybrać takie wyrażenie, które nie pasuje do pozostałych, lub wybrać poprawną odpowiedź.

Ćwiczenie czwarte ma na celu utrwalenie kolokacji, z typowym zagadnieniem gramatycznym. W tym ćwiczeniu uczniowie tworzą zdania używając podanego wzoru i kolokacji.

Ćwiczenie piąte ma na celu rozwijanie autonomii ucznia poprzez dokańczanie zdań informacji na swój temat.

Ćwiczenie szóste jest zadaniem podsumowującym, które ma na celu użycie kolokacji w pisaniu z tego względu, że początkujący uczniowie mają problemy z tworzeniem prac pisemnych w języku obcym. Polecenie zawiera cel wypowiedzi jak i ilość słów, w których uczniowie muszą się zmieścić. Dla ułatwienia tego zadania, teoria zwykle zawiera modelowy przykład opisu, dialogu czy sytuacji, na której uczeń może się oprzeć.

Książka posiada klucz do zadań.

Ilustracje: Magdalena Müller – Ksycka

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ROZDZIAŁ 1 – DAILY ROUTINE

1. What's your typical day?

Well, my typical day? Let's see. I **get up early** and **wash my face with cold water** because I'm usually sleepy. I **have breakfast** and **go to school by bus**. After school, I **go straight home** and **do my homework**. Today **I'm really waiting for** the weekend.

My typical day's boring. I always have to **brush my teeth**. Then I **get dressed** and **get ready for school**. At noon we have a break so I and my friends **have lunch**. My parents **pick me up** so I don't have to **go by tram**. In the evening I do my homework and **have a shower**. Then I **go to bed**.

What's my typical day? I get up and I **check facebook**. Then I **make myself a cup of coffee** and **look at the news**. I'm an office worker and I **do what I need to do** at work. On Friday I usually **hang out with** my friends. They are great fun. We have a laugh together all the time.

We can say **wash my face/ wash my hands** but we say **brush/ clean my teeth** (not: ~~I wash my teeth~~)
We can say I **have breakfast/ lunch/ dinner** (not: I have ~~a breakfast~~, I have ~~a dinner~~, etc).
We can **go to school by bus/ by tram/ by car/ on foot**.
We **do homework** (not: we ~~make homework~~).
We can **check facebook/ our mail** and **look at the news** to find out what is happening.

2. do / get / go / have

collocation	*example*
do	do my homework
get	get dressed get ready for school get up early
go	go to school go straight home go by tram go by bus
have	have breakfast/ lunch/ dinner have a shower

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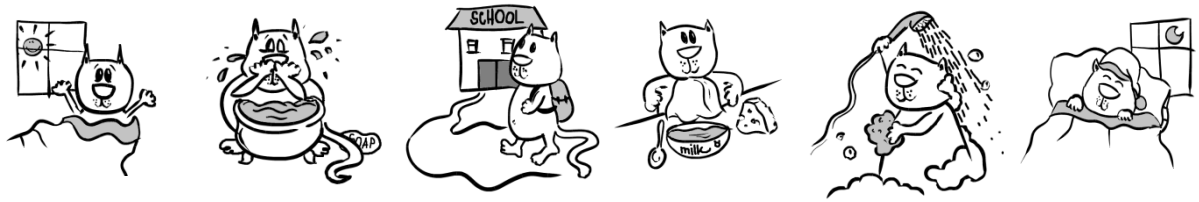
1. Dopasuj wyrażenia do obrazków.

have a shower, get up early, go to school, have dinner, wash my face, go to bed



1. *get up early* 2. …….. 3. …….. 4. …….. 5. …….. 6. ……..

2. Połącz wyrażenia z tabeli A z ich końcówkami w tabeli B.

A	B
1. I go	a. for school.
2. I'm really waiting	b. teeth.
3. I wash my face	c. me up.
4. I brush my	d. for the weekend.
5. I and my brother get ready	e. straight home.
6. My parents pick	f. with cold water.

3. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

1. I get up early and I *get* dressed.
a) go b) get c) do

2. Mary …… her homework in the evenings.
a) does b) do c) makes

3. How often do you …… your teeth?
a) wash b) brush c) make

4. I'm really waiting …… weekend.
a) to the b) for c) for the

5. Brenda often …… her face with hot water.
a) brushes b) washes c) picks

6. What time do your parents pick you …… ?
a) down b) up c) on

4. Uzupełnij luki taka by powstały kolokacje w czasie Present Simple.

1. My friend Brenda *goes* to school on foot.
2. Do you …….. your face with cold water?
3. John has …….. at school but he never …….. dinner at home.
4. A: Let's go and play football.
   B: No way! I have to …….. my homework.
5. My parents don't pick me …….. from school. My brother does it.
6. A: What's your typical day?
   B: Well, I get …….. early, brush my …….. and …….. to school by tram. And you?
   A: I do the same but after school I go …….. home. My parents wait with dinner.
7. I'm really …….. for …….. weekend. I need a rest.

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5. Uzupełnij zdania swoimi pomysłami.

1. In the morning I .....
2. On Friday I and my friends .....
3. I have dinner and then .....
4. In the evening I .....

6. Napisz krótki wpis (50 słów) na forum internetowe o swoim typowym dniu.

I get up very early and … . I have breakfast and then … .

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ROZDZIAŁ 2 – FREE TIME

1. What do you like doing in your free time?

Comments

Submitted by Professka on 19 March, 2013

Hello!!!
My name's Alex. I live in England. In my free time I **usually play football with my friends**. When it's raining, we stay at home and **play computer games**. I like first person shooters. I don't like **reading books or magazines** like my dad.

What about you?

Alex

Submitted by Agentblonde007 on 2 April, 2013

Hello, my name's Maddie. In my free time I **go to the beach**. We have nice weather in the summer. I also **listen to some good music** . I love rap. It's my favourite! I don't read books, but my father **reads newspapers** in his free time.

Maddie

Submitted by Willie91 on 17 June, 2013

Hi. I'm William. I **do a lot of things** in my free time. I **spend my free time with my friends** and we **usually go swimming**. At home we **surf the Internet** or **watch our favourite** films like *Star Wars* or *Indiana Jones*.

Will

We can **do a lot of things** in our free time:

We can usually **play football / basketball/ volleyball/ computer games with our friends**.
We **watch a DVD/ TV/ our favourite films/ a football match** (not: ~~see a film, see a DVD~~, etc).
We **read an interesting magazine/a book/ a newspaper** or **magazines/ books/ newspapers**.
We **go to the beach/ to the cinema/ to the park** when the weather is nice outside.
We can **listen to the radio/ to some good music/ to an MP3 player**.
We often **spend our free time with friends**. We can **go shopping** or **go swimming**.
We **surf the Internet** at home to find interesting information.

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1. Które z wyrażeń możemy robić raczej wewnątrz (*indoors*), a które raczej na zewnątrz (*outdoors*)? Wpisz powyższe kolokacje do odpowiedniej tabelki.

Indoors	*Outdoors*
watch a DVD	

▪ ~~*watch a DVD*~~ ▪ go to the beach ▪ surf the Internet ▪ listen to the radio ▪ go swimming ▪ watch a match ▪ read magazines ▪ play computer games ▪ play basketball

2. Połącz początek z końcem zdań tak aby powstały poprawne kolokacje.

1. I never surf	a. time with her friends. They like watching films.
2. Mary spends her free	b. to the radio.
3. We can do	c. an interesting article?
4. Does your brother read	d. computer games in your free time?
5. I like listening	e. the Internet. I don't have a computer.
6. Do you play	f. go shopping?
7. How often do you	g. a lot of things in our free time.

3. Uzupełnij dialogi kolokacjami z poprzedniej strony.

Adrian: What do you **1)** *do* in your free time?
Bob: I usually **2)** …… football or **3)** …… the Internet.

Susan: Would you like to **4)** …… our favourite film?
Freddie: No. I want to listen to **5)** …… …… music.

Paul: I don't **6)** …… chess. And you?
Stacy: I do a **7)** …… …… things in my free time.

Mike: I can't go at weekend. I always **8)** …… my free time with my **9)** …… .
Liz: Can't you take them with us?

4. Popraw błędy w źle użytych wyrażeniach.

1. I never go football. *play football*
2. Mary goes swim twice a week after school. ……
3. In my free time we often play computer. ……
4. My parents always go shop at weekends. ……

5. Dokończ zdania informacjami na swój temat.

1. In my free time I play ……..
2. I usually read ……
3. I and my friends watch ……
4. At the weekend I go ……..

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6. Odpowiedz Alex'owi na jego forum. Napisz krótki tekst (50 słów) o swoim czasie wolnym używając jak najwięcej poznanych wyrażeń.

In my free time I … . At weekends I and my friends …. . My parents … .

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ROZDZIAŁ 3 – SKILLS AND ABILITIES

1. What can you do?

Consultant: Hello, what can I do for you?
Student: Good morning. I want to find out about my career alternatives.
Consultant: You're in the right place, boy. Sit down, please. Let's start with a test that will help you choose the right way to be successful one day. **What can you do**?
Student: Well, for now, I can swim. I often **swim in the lake** and I **swim in the sea** in the summer.
Consultant: Are you good with computers?
Student: Yes, of course. I've had my computer since I was ten. I can **download music from the Internet**. I can surf the Internet and play computer games. **I'm really good at it**.
Consultant: Can you draw anything?
Student: No, unfortunately **I'm not artistic.** My sister is. She can **draw beautiful pictures**. yesterday she **drew my mother's portrait**.
Consultant: **Are you good at** playing an instrument?
Student: I'm not sure. I can **play the guitar**, but I can't **play the piano**. It's the same with singing. I can **sing for my family** but I can't **sing beautifully for an audience**, though.
Consultant: Can you **speak a foreign language**?
Student: Yes. I can **speak two languages**. I can **speak English** and **German**.
Consultant: That'll be enough. I see that you're an active person and you can use a computer. You can play an instrument and you are good at languages. I think you should become a detective.
Student: A detective? Like Sherlock Holmes? I've always been interested in detectives.

You can **dance a waltz/ hip-hop/ the tango**.
If you have a good Internet connection you can **download music / films from the Internet**. If you can **use a computer**, you can **play computer games** and **surf the Internet**.
If you are artistic, you can **draw a beautiful picture/ a portrait/ a map**.
If you want to be a musician, you must **play an instrument**: **play the guitar/ the piano/ the saxophone/ the drums.** We don't say play a guitar/ piano, or play guitar/ piano.
You are also artistic if you can **sing beautifully/ a song/ for an audience/ for your family**.
You can also **speak a foreign language/ three languages/ English/ German.**
If you are active you can **swim in the sea/ in the lake/ in the river/ one kilometer**, or **ride a bike/ a horse/ a motorcycle**.

2. I'm good at it vs. I'm not good at it.

Questions	Good	Not sure	Not good
What can you do?	**I can** speak two languages.	**Well, I'm not sure**.	**I can't** dance waltz.
Can you ride a bike?	**I'm good at** swimming.	**I don't know** if I can speak English well.	**I'm not good at** drawing.
Are you good at swimming in the sea?	**I'm really good at it.**		

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1. Uzupełnij tabelkę kolokacjami z ramki.

Active	Musician	Artistic
	play the piano	

~~play the piano~~, swim in the lake, draw a beautiful picture, sing for an audience, ride a horse, draw a portrait, play the saxophone, ride a motorcycle, swim in the river

2. Uzupełnij zdania podanymi czasownikami.

~~download~~ dance swim play ride use sing speak sing play

1. I can't *download* music from the Internet.
2. Can your mother …….. a motorcycle?
3. He can't …….. a foreign language.
4. I can …….. a song.
5. Can you …….. hip-hop?
6. We can …….. computer games without a break.
7. Can your friend …….. the drums?
8. I can …….. one kilometer.
9. She can't …….. for her family. She's too shy.
10. Can you …….. a computer?

3. Zakreśl wyrażenie, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

1.	play the guitar	play the drums	play piano	play the saxophone
2.	I can swim	I'm good at swimming	I'm really good at it	I don't know
3.	surf the Internet	play computer	download music	use a computer
4.	I'm not sure	Are you good at dancing?	Can you dance?	What can you do?
5.	sing song	sing for my family	sing for an audience	sing beautifully

4. Dokończ zdania własnymi pomysłami, używając kolokacji z poprzedniej strony.

1. I can ……..
2. I'm good at …….
3. I can't ……..
4. My friend is not good at ……
5. I don't know if I can ……..
6. I'm not good at ……

5. Stwórz zdania używając poniższego wzoru i podpowiedzi.

1. I / swim the river ✓ / ride horse × — *I can swim in the river, but I can't ride a horse*.
2. I / surf Internet ✓/ download music × — I can ……, but I can't ……..
3. He / play drums ✓ / play piano × — ……
4. She / dance tango ✓ / dance waltz × — ……
5. They / sing beautifully ✓ / draw picture × — ……

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6. Stwórz dialog (80-100 słów) pomiędzy tobą a konsultantem. Użyj dialogu i kolokacji z poprzedniej strony jako model.

Consultant: *Hello, what can I do for you?*

Student: *Hello. I want to find out about my career alternatives.*

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ROZDZIAŁ 4 – SCHOOL SUBJECTS

1. School subjects

There are many words that you can use before school subjects:

verb	school subject	when?
have attend study like don't like hate	art and design English/ German/ Polish history/ geography ICT (information and communication technology) PE/ music/ science maths/ physics religious education	on Monday on Tuesday on Wednesday on Thursday on Friday after/ before lunch tomorrow

subject	verb	adjective
school subject (English, science, maths, …)	is isn't	easy/ interesting difficult/ hard boring compulsory/ optional

There are many subjects **on the curriculum** in Polish school. There are some of them below with the collocations we can use when we talk about them.

history	learn about past events, learn about famous people
geography	read a map, study world population, learn about other countries
maths	do a lot of practical problems and calculations
biology	learn about animals and people, discuss a wide range of topics, study the anatomy of the human body
PE	play ball games, do press-ups, do some stretching exercises, do sit-ups
English	learn grammar and collocations, find something about other cultures, learn new words by heart
Polish	read set texts, read poems, learn grammar
art	draw pictures, learn about famous painters
physics	understand natural phenomena
chemistry	learn how substances react

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1. Które wyrażenia łączą się z: do, learn about i read. Dopasuj kolokacje z poprzedniej strony.

do	*a lot of practical problems*,
learn about	
read	

2. Połącz kolumnę A i B, aby utworzyć kolokację z poprzedniej strony.

A	B
1. learn about	a. geography
2. study	b. not difficult
3. discuss wide	c. PE
4. English is	d. press-ups
5. do	e. past events
6. attend	f. range of topics
7. find something	g. texts
8. read set	h. about other cultures

3. Zakreśl słowo lub wyrażenie, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

1. study maths	maths is boring	maths isn't compulsory	maths is hate
2. learn by heart	learn about culture	learn collocations	learn by grammar
3. ITC	German	science	PE
4. go to history	have history classes	attend history classes	like history

4. Ułóż zdania z *have got* na podstawie poniższych podpowiedzi.

1. English / PE / on Monday *I've got English, but I haven't got PE on Monday*.
2. maths / German / after lunch I've got ……, but I haven't got ……
3. ICT / music / on Wednesday ……
4. art and design / English / tomorrow ……
5. science / geography / before lunch ……

5. Dokończ zdania zgodnie z prawdą.

1. ……. is easy.
2. ……. hard and boring.
3. I study……. and …….
4. I hate …….

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6. Opisz swoje dwa ulubione przedmioty szkolne (50 słów). Rozwiń poniższe podpunkty.

- When do you have them?
- Why do you like/ not like them?
- What do you do during these classes?

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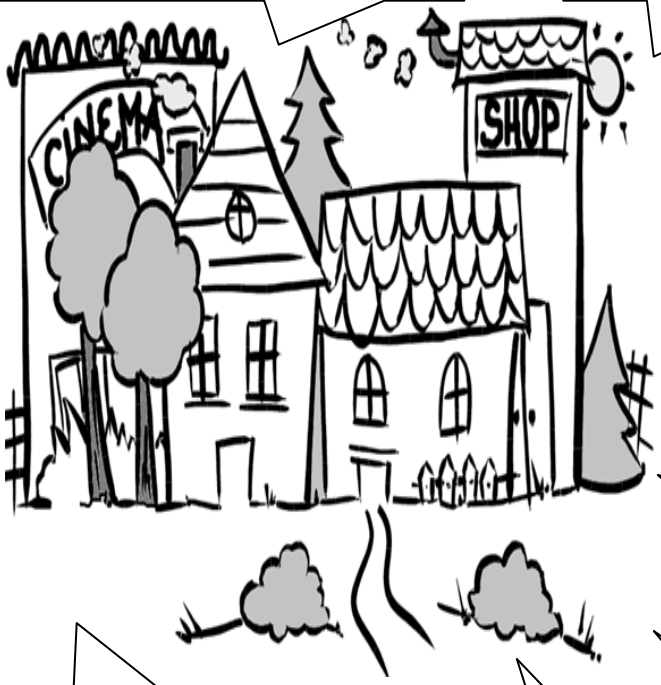
ROZDZIAŁ 5 – TOURIST PLACES IN A CITY

1. Tourist places in a city.

Here are some ideas where you can go or what you can visit in a city:

At the cinema
We **go to the cinema** at weekends and we **buy some popcorn** and then we **watch hit movies**.

At the market/ In the shopping gallery
There are **some nice cafés and shops**. You can **buy all kinds of presents** there.



In the department store
You can **buy in an enormous supermarket**. You can **have lunch in a restaurant** or **in a bar**.

At the museum
There are dinosaurs and Egyptian mummies and you can **see amazing things from the past.**

In the square
There is **a beautiful square** in my city. People **sit on a bench** or **walk with their children.**

In the park
You can **go to the park** and **have a rest** there. People also **go for a walk to the park** or **walk the dog.**

At the stadium
There are **a lot of people** there. I and my friends **watch football matches**. Sometimes **I go to a concert** there.

In the castle/ In the cathedral
Castles and cathedrals are **very old**. You can **visit a castle/ a cathedral** and buy **some nice souvenirs**.

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2. Describing places.

Adjective	Place
old/ modern famous enormous/ big/ huge fantastic/ amazing/ nice medieval	museum, castle, cinema, cathedral, park, stadium, …

There is a **fantastic** museum. It is very **old**.
There are two **medieval** castles in my city. Both are very **big**.
There is a **modern** department store and some **nice** restaurants.
Are there any **amazing** cinemas in your city?
There is an **enormous** supermarket in the centre. People buy there a lot of things.

1.Wpisz odpowiednie wyrażenia do odpowiedniej kolumny.

A *There are many things to see*	B *I can have a lot of fun there*	C *Both*
at the market		

~~at the market~~, at the cinema, in the department store, at the museum, in the park, in the square, in the castle,

2. Uzupełnij wyrażenia.

1. There are some nice **c *a f é* s** and shops in our shopping **g *a l l e r* y**.
2. You can go to the **_ a _ _** and have a **r _ _ t** there.
3. My brothers **w _ _ _ h** football **m _ _ _ _ _ s** at the stadium.
4. People buy in **_ n _ _ _ _ u _** supermarkets.
5. When we go to the cinema, we always **_ u _** some **_ _ _ _ _ rn**.
6. There is an old castle where you can buy some **n _ _ _ so _ _ _ _ _ _ _** .
7. You should visit our museum. You can see **a _ _ z _ _ _** things from **_ h _ p _ _ _** .
8. Do you **_ _ _ k** the dog at weekends?
9. In the shopping galleries, you can **_ u _** all **k _ _ _ _** of presents.

3. Popraw błędy w źle użytych wyrażeniach.

1. People sit a bench in the square. *sit on a bench*
2. I often go to the park and have rest. ……
3. Don't forget to buy a popcorn. ……
4. There's a famous cinema in my city. I often look hit movies there. ……
5. I want to go on a concert. ……

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4. Stwórz zdania używając poniższego wzoru i podpowiedzi.

1. a castle ✓ / a department store × *There's a castle, but there isn't a department store.*
2. amazing cinemas ✓ / any famous museums × There're ……, but there aren't ……..
3. an enormous supermarket ✓ / a galery × ……..
4. a medieval cathedral ✓ / a beautiful square × ……..
5. a nice park ✓ / a huge stadium × ……..

5. Dokończ zdania własnymi pomysłami, używając kolokacji z poprzedniej strony.

1. There is an old ……. in my city.
2. I usually go to ……. .
3. People can visit ……. in my city.
4. I go for a walk ……. .
5. There are fantastic ……. .
6. There isn't a modern ……. .

6. Opisz swoje miasto, wymieniając obiekty turystyczne, które warto zobaczyć i napisz co można tam robić.

In my city there are a lot of tourist places. At the museum, you can see ……. . In the department store, people ….. . At the cinema, you can ……. .

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ROZDZIAŁ 6 – LIVING IN A CITY AND LIVING IN THE COUNTRY

1. Which place is better – the city or the country?

I live in London. It's a great and big city. There are **huge shopping centres** and **many places to go**. You **have a good social life** living in a city. For example, I **meet my friends** and we often **go to the park** to **get away from the noise** or we **walk to the zoo**. In the evening I **chat with them online**. The country **isn't for me**. It **isn't exciting enough** for young people. It's **too quiet** and I like **the noise of the city**. The country is also **too boring** because **there is nowhere to go**.

I **live in the country(side)**. Many people say that living in a small village can be boring. I don't agree with them. It's **quiet and peaceful**. In the summer, we often **go hiking to the mountains** or **go to the lake**. My father and I **go fishing**. We usually **fish by the river**. In the evening we **have a barbecue with our family**. I can't imagine living in a city. It's **too dangerous** to **walk alone at night** or **cycle in the streets**. The city is **too dirty** and **too noisy**.

You can **live in a/ the city** or **in the country** or **countryside** (not: in a countryside)
Both in the city and in the country you can go hiking/ fishing/ swimming, etc (not go to swimming, go to fishing, go to hiking)

2. City and country problems.

Both cities and villages have their problems. Below there are some of them:

	too + adjectives	not + adjective + enough
	It's **too dirty** It's **too crowded** It's **too noisy** It's **too dangerous**	It **isn't safe enough** It **isn't quiet enough** It **isn't clean enough**
	It's **too boring** It's **too quiet** It's **too far from shopping centres**	It **isn't exciting enough** It **isn't interesting enough**

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1. Jakie są plusy i minusy życia na wsi i w mieście? Wpisz podane wyrażenia w odpowiednią kolumnę.

	+	-
CITY	*huge shopping centres*	
VILLAGE	**+**	**-**

~~huge shopping centres~~, quiet and peaceful, have a good social life, too quiet, too dirty, go hiking to the mountains, chat with friends online, there is nowhere to go, too dangerous, go to the park

2. Uzupełnij zdania kolokacjami z poprzedniej strony. Pierwsze litery wyrażeń są podane.

1. If you live in the city you ***h****ave a* ***g****ood* ***s****ocial life*.
2. It's **q**…….. and **p**…….. in the country.
3. You can go to the park to **g**…….. **a**…….. **f**……..the noise.
4. The country isn't **f**…….. **m**…….. .
5. It's not safe to **w**…….. **a**…….. at **n**…….. .
6. In the summer, we have a **b**…….. **w**…….. our **f**…….. .
7. In the country there is **n**…….. to **g**…….. .
8. I usually **c**…….. **w**…….. friends **o**…….. .
9. This village is too **f**…….. **f**…….. shopping **c**…….. .
10. We **g**…….. **t**…….. **t**…….. lake to fish.

3. Popraw błędy w źle użytych wyrażeniach.

1. It's far too shopping centres. *It's far from*
2. We live in a countryside. ……..
3. I don't like noise of the city. ……..
4. Mary and John often go hike to the mountains. ……..

4. Napisz zdania z too lub not … enough, korzystając z podpowiedzi.

1. The city centre/ not/ exciting *The city centre isn't exciting enough*.
2. The shopping centre / too crowded ……..
3. Your village / not/ interesting ……..
4. The city / dangerous ……..

5. Dokończ zdania własnymi pomysłami, używając kolokacji z poprzedniej strony.

1. Living in …….. is better because you can ……..
2. Living in …… is too boring and not exciting enough.
3. I …… with my friends.

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6. Napisz co można robić u ciebie w mieście/ na wsi. Wykorzystaj jak najwięcej kolokacji z poprzedniej strony. Napisz swoją pracę według poniższego wzoru.

The name of your place – I live in … *Things you can do – I usually go fishing and …*

Places in your town – There are / There is …. *Problems – It too … / It isn't … enough*

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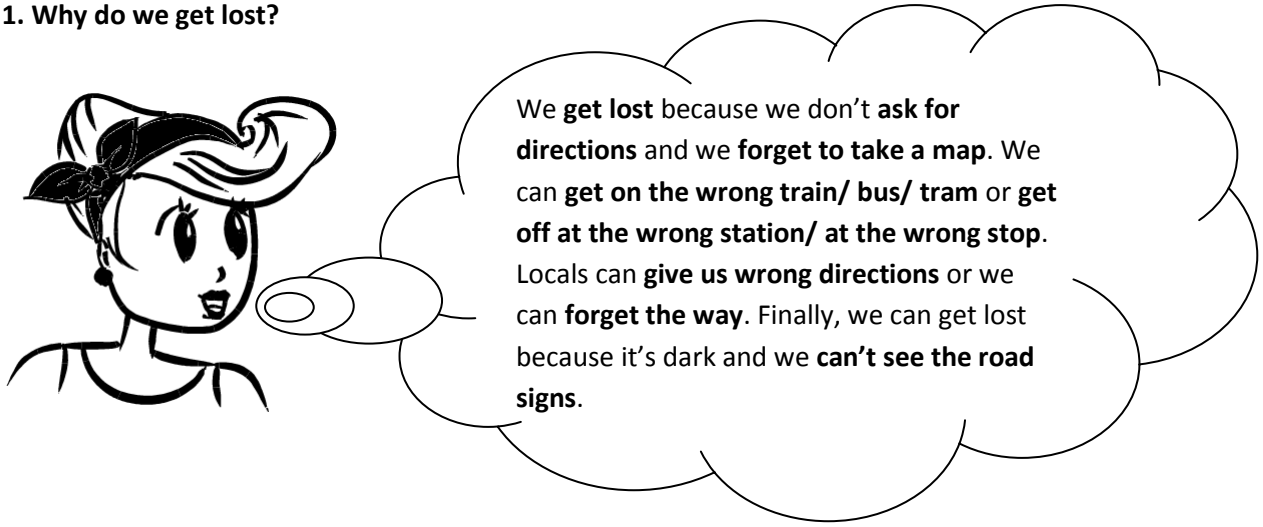
ROZDZIAŁ 7 – ASKING AND GIVING DIRECTIONS

1. Why do we get lost?


We **get lost** because we don't **ask for directions** and we **forget to take a map**. We can **get on the wrong train/ bus/ tram** or **get off at the wrong station/ at the wrong stop**. Locals can **give us wrong directions** or we can **forget the way**. Finally, we can get lost because it's dark and we **can't see the road signs**.

2. Asking for and giving directions.

Asking for directions
Excuse me, is there a bank **near here**?
Yes, there is one on St. Patrick's Street
Excuse me, how do I get to the bus station **from here**?
Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the shopping gallery?
Excuse me, which way's the city centre?
Excuse me, where is the nearest post office?
Giving directions
Go out of the station
Go straight on for a few minutes
Go/ Walk along King's **street**
Go/ Walk past the church
Walk over the bridge
Turn left / Turn right (**into**) Prince's street
Take the first turning on your left / on your right
It's on the corner of Prince **and** King Street
It's (the first) on your left / on your right

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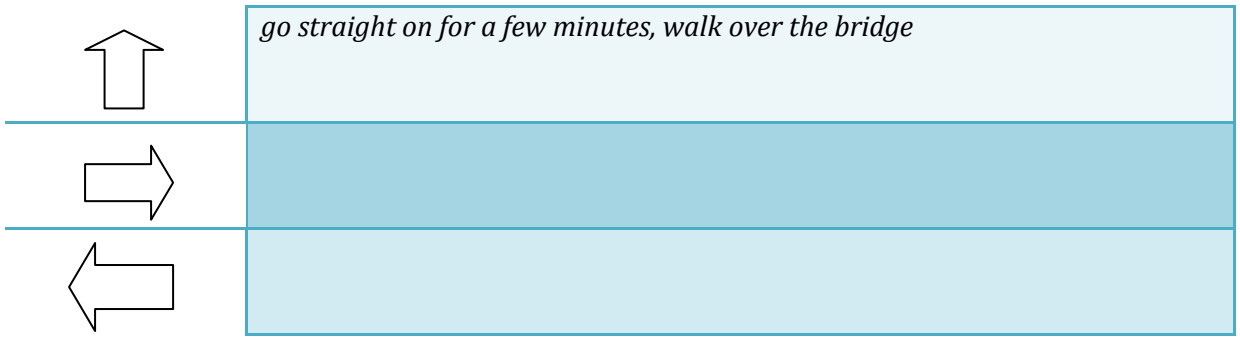
1. Wstaw wyrażenia z poprzedniej strony z punktu drugiego pod odpowiedni kierunek.



2. Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z ramki, aby otrzymać poprawne kolokacje.

~~ask~~	give	see	forgot	take	get on	got off	get

1. People don't *ask* for directions.
2. When it's dark, it's difficult to …… the road signs.
3. Oh, I forgot to …… a map.
4. People can …… lost when they don't know the place.
5. People …… the wrong bus.
6. Local people sometimes …… tourists the wrong directions.
7. We are lost because I …… the way.
8. They …… at the wrong station.

3. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź A, B lub C.

1. The bank is on the ……. of George and Prince Street.	a) way	b) corner	c) turning
2. How do ……. to the town centre?	a) I get	b) we get	c) you get
3. Go ……. for a few minutes.	a) on	b) over	c) straight on
4. Take the first turning ……. your left.	a) to	b) into	c) on

4. Przetłumacz na angielski słowa z nawiasów.

Go **1)** (**z**) *out of* the station and turn right. Go **2)** (**wzdłuż**) …….. River Road and walk **3)** (**obok**) …….. the bank. Turn left **4)** (**w**) …….. Dallas Street. Then, go **5)** (**prosto**) …….. on for a few minutes and walk **6)** (przez) …….. the bridge. It's the first **7)** (**po**) …….. your left.

5. Dokończ zdania własnymi pomysłami.

1. When I go to school I have to go …… and …….. .
2. When I go to a shop I have to …….. .
3. When I go to the bus station I have to …….. .
4. When I go to the cinema I have to …….. .

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6. Przyjeżdża do ciebie pociągiem przyjaciel/ przyjaciółka z daleka. Wskaż mu/ jej drogę ze stacji do ciebie do domu w formie dialogu.

A: Hello, how do I Get to your house from the station?

B: That's easy. Go out of the station and …

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ROZDZIAŁ 8 – IN THE KITCHEN

1. What do you have in the kitchen?

In the kitchen you can **have a fridge**. You **keep food in the fridge**. The fridge can be **stocked with food and drinks**. When you have little food you can say: **there's nothing in the fridge**.

There is a sink in the kitchen. When you finish your meal you **are at the sink** and you **wash up the dinner things/ wash (up) the dishes**.

There is also a cooker. You can **have a gas** or **an electric cooker**. You have to **clean your cooker** from time to time.

In the kitchen you can have cupboards. You can have **big/ little/ small/ high** or **low cupboards**. You **keep food in the cupboards**. After dinner you **put the plates in the cupboards**.

One of the most important things in the kitchen is work surface. It's a surface on which you prepare food. You can say, for example, that bread or a knife is **on the work surface**. The work surface is **easy to clean**.

2. Kitchen utensils.

We have lots of utensils we can use in our kitchen. Below there are the most important utensils and some collocations which go together with the word:

Kitchen utensils	Collocations in examples
tin opener	Can you **open the tin**?
cheese grater	First you have to **grate the cheese**.
frying pan	Heat olive oil **in the/a frying pan** **Put** some butter **into the/a frying pan**
(sauce) pan	**Put** some water **into the/a sauce pan**
knife/ fork	We **eat** this dish **with a knife and fork** **Cut** this meat **with a knife**
spoon	Do you **have a coffee/ tea spoon**? You **eat** soup **with a spoon**
kettle	**Put the kettle on** **The kettle's boiling**
(cutting) board	You **cut** bread/ meat **on the (cutting) board**
pot	**A pot of** soup **Put** some water **in the/a pot**

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1. Które z poniższych wyrażeń łączy się z *put*, *have*, *eat*, *on* i *in*. Dopasuj wyrażenia do odpowiedniej ramki, aby utworzyć poprawne kolokacje.

~~*the kettle on*~~*, the work surface, a gas cooker, a fridge, with a knife, the plates into the cupboards, a pot, with a spoon, the cutting board, some water into a saucepan, with a knife and fork*

PUT	*the kettle on,*
HAVE	
EAT	
ON	
IN	

2. Połącz początek z końcem zdań tak aby powstały poprawne kolokacje.

A	B
1. The kettle →	a. is boiling.
2. There's nothing	b. in the cupboards.
3. Can you wash	c. easy to clean
4. My work surface is	d. in the fridge.
5. We keep our food	e. the cheese?
6. Could you grate	f. up the dinner things?

3. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź A, B, lub C.

1. We eat soup with a ….	a) knife	b) spoon	c) fork
2. We fry eggs ….	a)in a frying pan	b) in a saucepan	c) in the cupboards
3. We grate our cheese with …	a) a fork	b)a knife	c) a grater
4. We open tins with …	a) a greater	b) a tin opener	c) a fork
5. We boil water …	a) a cooker	b) in a frying pan	c) in a pan

4. Stwórz zdania używając poniższego wzoru i podpowiedzi.

1. A: How many cupboards have you got in the kitchen? B: *I've got (2) two cupboards*.
2. A: How many knives have you got in the kitchen? B: I've got (4) ……
3. A: How many kettles have you got in the kitchen? B: I've got (1) ……
4. A: How many sauce pans have you got in the kitchen? B: I've got (2) ……

5. Dokończ zdania własnymi pomysłami, używając kolokacji z poprzedniej strony.

1. In the kitchen I have …….. and …….. .
2. When I finish my dinner I …….. .
3. I usually eat food …….. .

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6. Co masz w swojej kuchni? Opisz swoją kuchnię (80 słów) używając kolokacji z poprzedniej strony.
In the kitchen I have …. . There is/ are … in my kitchen.

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ROZDZIAŁ 9 – MEALS AND MEAL TIMES

1. What do you have for breakfast?

British people have three main meals a day. **Breakfast** (7:00 – 9:00 am), **lunch** (12:00 – 1:30 pm) and **dinner** (6:00 – 8:00 pm) – sometimes called supper.

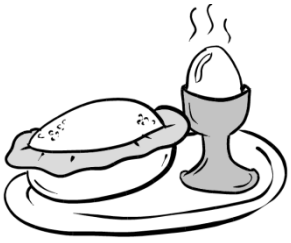
John: **What time do you usually have breakfast**?
Mary: I've got breakfast at around 9.00.
John: Where, and who with?
Mary: I usually **eat with** my brother and my parents **at home**.
John: **What do you have for breakfast**?
Mary: I **have cereals**, then **bread and butter** and **cheese**, and I **drink lots of coffee**. Sometimes I just **have some sandwiches with ham** and **ketchup** and **a glass of fresh juice**. And you?
John: I **usually have sausages with rolls** and ketchup. At weekends I **eat boiled eggs** or **scrambled eggs** and I **have coffee with milk and croissants**. Do you do other things at breakfast time?
Mary: I've got only fifteen minutes for breakfast. During breakfast, I **talk to my family** or **listen to the radio**.

2. What do you have for lunch?

Adam: So, Chris, what do you have for lunch?
Chris: Oh, the usual. I **have a packed lunch**. It means I have a sandwich, **a packet of crisps**, **a piece of fruit and a drink**. And you?
Adam: I've got the same.

3. What do you have for dinner?

Sue: **What do you usually have dinner** in Britain?
Kate: In Britain, we have [1]**meat and two veg** for dinner. At weekends, we have Sunday lunch and we **eat [2]the traditional Sunday roast**. How about Poland?
Sue: Traditional Polish dinner is usually **a two-course meal**. We start with **tomato soup** or **broth**, but we can also **eat barley soup** or **cabbage soup**. My favourite is **mushroom soup**. I love it!
Kate: I see you eat a lot. You're strong people.
Sue: Yes, of course. We also eat different kinds of meat with potatoes and vegetables. My dad loves **pork cutlets with potatoes** and my mum loves **potato pancakes**. I prefer **fresh fish and chips.**
Kate: Do you do other things at dinner time?
Sue: We often **watch the news on TV** or read a newspaper.



[1] meat and veg – typical dinner in Britain. It's usually a piece of meat and two vegetables (potatoes, carrots, peas, cabbages and onions).
[2] the traditional Sunday roast – traditional British main meal on Sunday, but British people eat it on any day of the week.

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1. Które z poniższych wyrażeń wpiszemy pod nazwą policzalne (*Countable*), a które pod nazwą niepoliczalne (*Uncountable*)?

Countable	Uncountable
	bread and butter,

~~bread and butter~~, drink lots of coffee, pork cutlets with potatoes, a piece of fruit, potato pancakes, mushroom soup, a sandwich, boiled eggs, eat broth,

2. Uzupełnij luki tak aby powstały poprawne kolokacje.

1. At breakfast time I usually *talk* to my family.
2. What do you usually have ……. breakfast?
3. I start with tomato ……. and then I eat pork ……. with potatoes.
4. Students take a ……. lunch with them to school.
5. Our traditional dinner is a two- ……. meal.
6. My father drinks ……. of coffee in the morning.
7. Do you like scrambled ……. ?
8. I want to eat a packet of ……. .

3. Zakreśl wyrażenie, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

1. have a packed lunch	talk to my sister	eat broth
2. cabbage soup	mushroom soup	fresh fish
3. a glass of fresh juice	lots of coffee	a piece of fruit
4. have cereals	drink a lot of tea	drink juice
5. a two-course meal	meat and two veg	watch the news on TV

4. Stwórz zdania, używając poniższego wzoru.

I want a/ an + countable *I want some + uncountable* *I don't want any + countable/ uncountable*

1. an egg / ham *I want an egg, but I don't want any ham*.
2. coffee with milk/ tea *I want* ……, *but* ……
3. broth/ rolls ……
4. sandwich/ toasts ……

5. Dokończ zdania informacjami na swój temat.

1. I usually have breakfast …….
2. I have ……. for dinner.
3. I do other things at dinner time, for example, ……

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6. Napisz o swoich posiłkach. Odnieś się do poniższych pytań i użyj jak najwięcej kolokacji z poprzedniej strony.

1. What time do you usually have breakfast/ lunch/ dinner?
2. Where, and who with?
3. What do you have for breakfast/ …?
4. Do you do other things?

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ROZDZIAŁ 10 – ORDERING FOOD

1. A café, a restaurant and a pub.

A PUB is a very popular place for social meetings. It is **open from 11.00 a.m**. You can **meet friends**, relax, have a drink or **get pub lunch**. In some pubs you can **watch football matches on TV**.

A CAFÉ is famous for coffee. You can get coffee and tea and **soft drinks** and you can **get a snack**. You can also **read the paper**, but you can't **get alcoholic drinks**.

A RESTAURANT is a place where you order food and drinks. You can **get lunch** or **dinner** and you can **have beer** or **wine**. A waiter or a waitress always serves you. You **pay the bill at the end**.

2. Ordering food in a café.

MENU	
Cheese and ham sandwich	£ 2.50
Chips	45p
Pizza	£ 3,90
DRINKS	
Soft drinks	£ 2,30
Milkshake	£ 1,50
Mineral water	85p
DESSERTS	
Ice cream	£ 2,50

Assistant: Hello, **can I help you**?
Tommy: **How much is** a cheese and ham sandwich, please?
Assistant: It's £ 2.50
Tommy: OK, **can I have** chips and a milkshake, **please**?
Assistant: **Anything else**?
Tommy: Yes, **I'd like** some ice cream, **please**.
Assistant: That's £ 4,45.
Tommy: **Here you are**.
Assistant: **Here's your change**. Enjoy your meal.
Tommy: Thank you.

3. Ordering food in a restaurant?

ASKING WHAT YOU WANT
Are you ready to order? What would you like (to eat/ to drink)? Can I take your order?
SAYING WHAT YOU WANT
I'd like the chicken, please. (I think) I'll have the steak, please. A green salad, please. Can I/we have red wine, please?
ASKING FOR MORE
Can I/ we have another glass of water, please? Can I/ we have some more water please?
ACCEPTING/ REFUSING
Yes, please. / No, thank you.

Waiter: **Are you ready to order**?
Customer: Yes, **I'll have** the roast beef, **please**.
Waiter: OK, roast beef … and do you want potatoes or French fries with that?
Customer: Er, **I'd like** the French fries, **please**.
Waiter: Ok, **anything else**?
Customer: A glass of red… wine? No, no, I'll have some beer, please.
Waiter: Large or small?
Customer: Er, a large one, please.
Waiter: Anything else?
Customer: Er, no, no, **that's all thanks**.
Waiter: **Coming right up**.

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No. That's fine, thanks That's all thanks
ASKING FOR THE BILL
Can I have the bill, please?

Can I have **another** + one countable thing
Can I have another glass of wine, please?
Can I have **some more** + two, three things
Can I have some more water, please?

1. Kto to mówi? Wpisz podane wyrażenia do odpowiedniej kolumny.

What would you like?	*Coming right up*	*Can I have some more … ?*
I'd like …, please	*No, that's fine, thanks,*	*Anything else?*
I'll have …, please	*Here's your change*	*That's £ 4,45*
Are you ready to order?,	*Can I have the bill, please?*	*A salad, please*

Customer	Assistant/ Waiter
	What would you like?

2. Uzupełnij zdania kolokacjami z poprzedniej strony. Pierwsze litery wyrażeń są podane.

1. A: What ***would*** you like?
   B: I'll **h**……. the baked salmon.
2. A: Anything else?
   B: Er, let's see, I'd **l**……. the French fries, **p**……. .
3. A: Can we have **s**……. **m**……. water, please?
   B: Sure. Still or sparkling?
4. A: That's £ 8,55
   B: **H**……. you **a**……. .

3. Zakreśl wyrażenie, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

1. I have the steak	I'll have the steak	I'll have steak
2. No	No, thank you	No, that's fine, thanks
3. Here you are	That's £ 2,50	Here's your change
4. Would you like a salad?	What would you like?	I'd like a glass of white wine

4. Uzupełnij dialogi.

1. A: ……
   B: I'd like fish and chips, please.
2. A: …… garlic bread?
   B: No, thanks. I hate garlic bread.
3. A: ……
   B: It's £ 3,25.

a Would you like some
b Here's your change
c What would you like?
d How much is ham sandwich?

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4. A: Here you are.
   B: ……

5. Jesteś w restauracji z kolegą/ koleżanką. Napisz dialog pomiędzy wami a kelnerem. Korzystaj z jak największej ilości wyrażeń z poprzedniej strony.
Waiter: Are you ready to order?
You: Yes, I'd like…. .

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ROZDZIAŁ 11 – LAST WEEKEND

1. Asking about last weekend.

Asking about last weekend	Answering
• How was your weekend? • Did you do anything special at the weekend? • Did you have a good weekend?	• It was not bad/ lovely/ fine/ great/ nice. How was yours? • It was terrible/ really bad/ a bit boring/ really hectic/ a complete disaster. How was yours?

2. Talking about last weekend.

Margaret: **How was your weekend**?
William: Well, I **had a lovely weekend**. On Saturday, I **went shopping with my friends** and later we **went to John's for his birthday**. How was yours?
Margaret: Well, I **got stuck in my house all weekend**. It was terrible.

Juliet: Hi, **did you have a good weekend**?
Tyler: No, **it was a complete disaster**. I had a cough and **stayed at home all weekend**. How was yours?
Juliet: Oh, **it was lovely**. My parents **washed the car** and I **went out to a party** with Janet and Susie. I met a handsome boy there.

You can use a lot of verb + noun collocations, talking about your weekend. There are some expressions below:

Verb	Noun/ Noun phrase
had	a lovely weekend
went	shopping with my friends/ to William's for his birthday/ for a walk/ away for the weekend
went out	to a party
bought	a lot of things
cleaned	the house/ the flat/ the room
got stuck	in my house all weekend
watched	a DVD/ a movie
stayed	at home on Friday/ Saturday night
played	cards with my younger brother/ sister/ football/ basketball/ computer games/ video games/
got	home
washed	my car
met	my friends
did	nothing special / homework/ the washing-up

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1. Które czynności można wykonywać w domu (Indoors), a które na zewnątrz (Outdoors).

Indoors	Outdoors
	washed my car

~~*washed my car*~~*, went shopping, watched a movie, played cards, got stuck in my house, cleaned the room, went out to a party, played football*

2. Uzupełnij zdania, aby otrzymać poprawne kolokacje z poprzedniej strony.

1. My friends **w** e n t shopping.
2. I was ill and I got **_ _ u _ _** in my house **a _ _** weekend.
3. My weekend was a **_ _ m _ _ _ t _** disaster.
4. Last weekend we **b _ _ _ _ t** a lot of **t _ _ _ g _** .
5. Did you stay at **_ _ _ e o _** Saturday night?
6. After that I **_ l _ _ _ _ d** the **_ o _ _** .
7. I and my friends went **o _ _** to a **p _ _ _ y**.
8. My weekend was **l _ _ _ l _** .
9. Did you **h _ _ _** a **_ _ _ d** weekend?
10. They **w _ _ _** to Sara's for her **_ _ _ t _ _ _ y**.

3. Zakreśl poprawną odpowiedź.

1. We had ***a lovely weekend/ shopping with friends***.
2. Tom did ***shopping/ nothing special***.
3. I ***got to/ got*** home.
4. Brian and Alex played ***computer/ cards***.
5. ***Was/ Did*** you do anything special at the weekend?
6. We ***got stuck/ got*** in home all weekend.
7. I did ***the homework/ the washing-up***.

4. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w czasie przeszłym, tak aby utworzyć poprawne kolokacje.

1. Chris *had* a lovely weekend.
2. My parents …….. shopping last weekend.
3. They …….. a lot of things.
4. I …….. to Tom's for his birthday.
5. How …….. your weekend?
6. We …….. stuck in home.
7. Adrian …….. a DVD with Maddie.
8. On Sunday I …….. for a walk.
9. He …….. nothing special.
10. Hanna …….. a lot of things in the gallery.

5. Jaki był twój weekend? Co robiłeś? Dokończ zdania własnymi pomysłami, używając kolokacji z poprzedniej strony.

1. On Friday evening ……..
2. On Saturday morning ……..
3. On Saturday afternoon ……
4. On Sunday evening ……

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6. Jak minął zeszły weekend? Napisz dialog (50 słów)pomiędzy tobą a twoim kolegą/ koleżanką o tym co robiłeś w weekend i czy był udany czy nie.

A: How was your weekend?

B: Well, it was nice. I went shopping with my parents and …. .

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ROZDZIAŁ 12 – LIFE STORY

1. I was born on …

If you want to say when you were born, use the pattern following pattern: I was born on the + day + of + month + in + year.

We write:	We say:
I was born on 1st October, 1985	I was born on the first of October in 1985
I was born on the 2nd January, 1992	I was born on the second of January in 1992
He was born on 3rd December, 2011	He was born on the third of December in 2001
She was born on 4th April, 2011	She was born on the fourth of April in 2011

2. Talking about life stories.

What's your life story?

Submitted by maggda36 on 2 June, 2013

Hi, everyone!
I'm Magda and I want to find out something about your life story. I'm going to write a bit about myself. So, let's start…
I **was born on** the 13th September, 1998. I **grew up in** a small village near Glasgow, Scotland. I **went to a primary school** and then to the secondary school near my village. In school, I **was a class leader**. During holidays, I **worked as a waitress** in a restaurant, but it **was a part time job**. I **finished university** and I **became an English teacher.** I met Paul and I **got married to** him two years later. We **had two children**. Now we work together in one company and we still love each other very much.
What about you?

Magda, 36, Dover

I **was born on 26th March, 1984 / in 1984** and I **lived/ I grew up in a small village/ a city/ on a farm**
I **left/ finished/ school at 18/ university/ college**
I **was/ wasn't a class leader/ calm**
I **went to primary school/ lower secondary school/ secondary school/ university/ college**
I **worked as a waiter/ a waitress/ an English teacher/ a manual worker** or I **worked part time/ full time/ hard** or I **didn't work as a waiter/ a waitress/ etc.**
I **became a teacher/ a writer/ a top model**
I **met my wife/ my husband/ Paul/ Mary/ John**
I **got married to Mary/ Paul** or I **got married six months ago/ a year ago/ two years ago**.
I got a job/ part-time job/ a full-time job.
I **had a baby/ two children/ a pet** (e.g. a dog, a cat)

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Linking words: then / after that / later

I finished school. **Then** I got a job. OR I finished school**, and then** I got a job.
I got married to Sue. **After that,** we had a baby. OR I got married to Sue**, and after that,** we had a baby.
She started her work as a waitress. **Later (on),** she became a top model.

1. Wpisz odpowiednie wyrażenia w kolumny A i C, aby otrzymać poprawną kolokacje z poprzedniej strony.

A	B	C
I went	**to**	*a primary school* .....
....	**on**	....

~~I went~~, ~~a primary school~~, the 1st of October, a farm, Mary got married, John, I grew up, I finished school, I was born

2. Połącz kolumnę A i B, aby utworzyć poprawne kolokacje.

A	B
1. She was born	a. in a big city.
2. We had	b. near London in 1985.
3.I wasn't	c. as a waiter.
4. He grew up	d. married to Hanna.
5. I didn't work	e. school at 18.
6. Jack got	f. a pet.
7. I left	g. a class leader.

3. Zakreśl poprawną odpowiedź.

1. I was born on **the first/ first** of November.
2. I and my brothers **grew up/ grew** in a coastal town.
3. Toby got married **to/ with** Samantha.
4. She worked as **English teacher/ an English teacher**
5. I left school. **After that,/ After,** I went to a college in Liverpool.

4. Połącz podpowiedzi używając *Linking words* z poprzedniej strony.

1. I left my college. I got a full-time job (***after***) *I left college. After that, I got a full-time job.*
2. She got married to John. They had a baby (***then***) .....
3. I finished university. I met Natalie. (***later on***) .....
4. I went to a primary school. I went to a secondary school (**after that**) .....
5. We had a dog. We bought a cat (**later on**) .....

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5. Napisz o swoich upodobaniach sportowych. Dokończ zdania własnymi pomysłami.

1. I grew up in ……..
2. I left school, and then ……
3. I met John/ Mary, and after that, ……..
4. In summer I worked ……

6.Odpowiedz na forum Magdzie. Napisz swoją autobiografię (80 słów), używając jak najwięcej kolokacji z poprzedniej strony.

Hi, Magda! My name's …. . I was born on … .

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ROZDZIAŁ 13 – SPORTS: DISCIPLINES

1. Sport disciplines.

You can use **verb + noun collocations** when you talk about types of sports:

Verb	Noun (types of sports)
like/ don't like do	water sports, winter sports, individual sports, team sports, martial arts, extreme sports

Maddie: **What's your favourite sport**?
William: I **like team sports** and **water sports**. I often **play football** and **go swimming**, and you?
Maddie: I **do martial arts**. For example, I **do karate** every Monday. At weekends I and my sister **ride a bike**.

There are a lot of collocation which you can use when you want to talk about sports.
If you want to ask about somebody's favourite sport, you say: **What is your favourite sport**?

There are also a lot of **verb + noun collocations** to talk about sport disciplines.

Verb	Noun (sport disciplines)
play *(ball sports)*	badminton/ cricket/ baseball/ football/ basketball/ volleyball/ table tennis/ ice hockey/ beach volleyball/ golf
go (*sports ending in –ing)*	swimming/ canoeing/ cycling/ skiing/ climbing/ karting/ running/ jogging/ skiing/ mountain biking/ Nordic-walking/ ice-skating/ in-line skating/ sailing
do *(other activities)*	archery/ athletics/ judo/ karate/ boxing/ sports/ gymnastics/ yoga/ a bungee jump
run	on a treadmill/ 1000 metres/ a marathon/
ride	a bike/ a horse
take up/ give up	all sport disciplines (*badminton, swimming, ice hockey, archery, football, jogging, judo, etc*)

2. Sport facilities.

You play basketball and tennis **on the (basketball/ tennis) court**.
You swim **in the/a swimming pool**.
You go ice-skating **on the/an ice rink**.
You play golf **on the (golf) course**.
You play football or rugby **on the pitch**.
You boxing **in the (boxing) ring**.
You can play tennis, basketball and go swimming **in the leisure centre**.

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1. Wpisz podane wyrażenia w odpowiednią kolumnę

water sports	winter sports	team sports	individual sports	extreme sports	martial arts
go swimming					

~~go swimming~~, play football, do a bungee jump do karate, go skiing, go jogging, play baseball, do judo, go mountain biking, go canoeing, run a marathon, ride a bike, go ice skating, play basketball

2. Połącz kolumnę A z B, aby otrzymać poprawne kolokacje.

A	B
1. How often do you go	a. gymnastics in her PE lesson?
2. Does Mary do	b. in-line skating?
3. I'd like to take	c. up archery. It can be interesting.
4. John gave	d. table tennis?
5. How often do you play	e. a bike at weekends.
6. They can ride	f. a bungee jump?
7. Where can you do	g. up a sport like sailing. sailing. It was too expensive

3. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź A, B, lub C.

1. He's playing football *on* the pitch	a) in	b) on	c) at
2. Do you ….. on a treadmill?	a) ride	b) run	c) play
3. She doesn't like swimming ….. a pool.	a) at	b) in	c) on
4. What can you ….. in the leisure centre?	a) play	b) go	c) do
5. You can play golf ….. the course.	a) on	b) in	c) to

4. Zakreśl poprawną odpowiedź.

1. I prefer ***doing/ going*** some sports outsider.
2. I like doing ***athletic/ athletics*** in my free time.
3. How often does he ***go/ do*** sailing?
4. What ***is/ are*** your favourite sport?
5. I took ***up/ on*** basketball. It's a great sport.
6. I love ***winter/ team*** sports like skiing.
7. I never **play/ do** beach volleyball.
8. Have you ever **done/ gone** boxing?
9. We go ice-skating ***in/ on*** the rink.
10. Let's meet ***in/ on*** the basketball court.

5. Dokończ zdania własnymi pomysłami, używając kolokacji z poprzedniej strony.

1. I usually ……
2. I never ……..
3. My favourite sport is ……..
4. I can ……..

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6. Stwórz dialog (40 słów) pomiędzy tobą a kolegą/ koleżanką o waszych ulubionych sportach. Użyj jak najwięcej kolokacji z poprzedniej strony.

A: So, what's your favourite sport?

B: I think that my favourite … .

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ROZDZIAŁ 14 – SPORTS: KEEPING FIT

1. Keeping a good condition.

I'm looking for **a sporty friend**. **I'm quite good at** playing basketball and I run 1000 metres twice a week. **I'm weak at** playing volleyball. I prefer playing football. What about you?

Well, **I'm not very fit** and I've **been under a lot of stress** recently. Also I **get tired quickly**. That's why I started going to a gym. I want to **improve my stamina** and **build up my muscles**.

My wife asked me if I **had stamina**. Of course I have. For example, I can **skip for a few minutes** and I don't **get breathless**. I also **swim sixty lengths of pool** in an hour.

I want to **keep fit**. That's why I **went on a diet** and I go to a gym three times a week. I try **to work out regularly**. I often **work out on machines**. Today I'm going to **work out with weights** only, but I never forget to **warm up**.

I think I'm supple because I can **touch my toes easily** and I **do stretching exercises** every day in the mornings. I also think that I'm strong as I can **do a lot of press-ups** and I work out with weights.

Why I want to go to a gym? I've **put a couple of kilos/ some weight** recently and I want to **lose some weight**. I **was in a pretty good shape** two years age. Now I must **get back into shape**. **It's really good for you**.

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1. Wstaw podane wyrażenia do odpowiedniej kolumny.

~~under a lot of stress~~, regularly, on machines, be in a pretty good, lose some, improve, on a diet, have, be on a, get back into, in a pretty good shape, with weights ,put on some,

be	*under a lot of stress,*
work out	

	stamina
	diet
	shape
	weight

2. Uzupełnij luki poprawnymi kolokacjami.

1. Sport is *really good for you*.
2. I'm under …… . I have to relax.
3. Before exercises, you should …… .
4. I'm …… playing football. I prefer swimming.
5. I'm supple because I can …… easily.
6. I want to go to a gym because I …… quickly.
7. Can you …… without getting breathless?
8. John …… twice a week.

- ~~really good for you~~
- weak at
- skip for ten minutes
- warm up
- builds up his muscles
- a lot of stress
- get tired
- touch my toes

3. Zakreśl wyrażenie, które nie pasuje.

1.	put some weight	lose some weight	put on some weight
2.	be in a pretty good shape	get back into shape	be in pretty good shape
3.	work out regularly	work on machines	work out with weights
4.	go diet	go on a diet	finish diet
5.	have stamina	improve stamina	have a stamina

4. Stwórz zdania używając poniższego wzoru i podpowiedzi.

1. keep fit / put on some weight — *You should keep fit, but you shouldn't put on weight*
2. improve your stamina/ get tired quickly — You should ……, but you shouldn't ……
3. skip for ten minutes/ get breathless — ……
4. work out regularly/ be under a lot of stress — ……
5. lose weight/ put on ten kilos — ……

5. Dokończ zdania swoimi pomysłami.

1. I go to a gym because …….
2. I'm good at ……
3. I usually work out …….
4. …… because I get tired quickly.

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6. Jak utrzymujesz dobrą kondycję? Umieść wpis (40 słów) na forum sportowym.

I'm in a pretty good condition because I …. .

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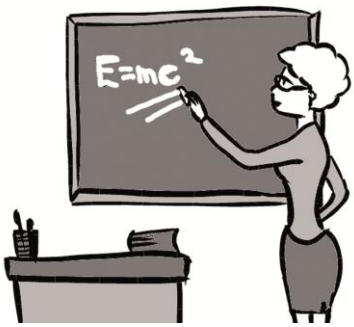
ROZDZIAŁ 15 – JOBS AND WORKPLACES

1. Jobs.

Wanted: summer job as a babysitter.
I'm a 20-year-old student and I live in Liverpool. I **love children** and I'm pretty **good at reading stories**. I can also cook and I can work in the evenings and Saturday nights. Please contact Mary on 6678543900.

If you want to ask about someone's job you say: **What do you do for a living**?
A mechanic **fixes** and **services cars**.
A plumber **repairs water pipes**.
A lifeguard must **be a good swimmer** and **diver**. He must also **be fit and strong**.
A carpenter **makes things out of wood**.
You go to a dentist if you **have a problem with your teeth**.
A farmer **grows plants** or **breeds animals**.
A postman **delivers letters**.
A doctor **works at a hospital**. He usually **wears a white coat** and he **helps sick people**.
A police officer often **works outdoors**. He **wears a uniform**. He **protects people**, but his job is sometimes dangerous.
An architect **designs buildings**.
A shopkeeper **runs/ manages a small shop**.
A baby sitter must love children and **be good at reading stories**.
A pizza delivery boy **knows the area well** and can **ride a motorbike**.
A firefighter **fights fires** and **educate people on fire safety**.
An optician is a person who **tests people's eyes** and **sell glasses**.
A vet **takes care of sick animals**.



2. Workplaces.

A shop assistant works **in a clothes shop**/ in a greengrocer's/ in a furniture shop
A librarian works **in a library**.
A bank clerk works **in a bank**.
A mechanic works **in a garage**.
A clerk works **in an office**.
A fitness instructor works **in the leisure centre.**
You can buy meat **in a butcher's**.
You can buy bread and rolls **in a baker's**.
If you want to read a newspaper or a magazine, then you buy it **in a newsagent's**.
You can eat out **in a restaurant**.
You can buy aspirine and other medicine **in/ at a chemist's**.

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If you are **at a train/ bus station**, it means you want to get on a bus or train. You can also wait for somebody.
A postman works **at a post office**.
A doctor and a nurse work **at a hospital**.
You can buy a lot of cheap things **at a supermarket**.
A police officer works **at a police station**.

1. Kto mówi te słowa? Połącz kolumnę A i B.

A	B
1. A plumber → a)	*Ms. Brown asked me to repair a broken water pipe*.
2. A Police officer	b) *Yesterday I read a story and John fell asleep.*
3. A baby sitter	c) *People come to me when they have problems with their teeth*.
4. A dentist	d) *We need to protect people, but it's dangerous*.
5. A fire fighter	e) *We don't always fight fires. Sometimes we look for cats*.
6. A teacher	f) *I teach English at school*.

2. Uzupełnij zdania kolokacjami z poprzedniej strony. Pierwsze litery wyrażeń są podane.

1. I work as an architect and my job is to **d***esign*buildings.
2. I like to make **t** …… out of wood.
3. My dad **m** …… a small shop. He got it from his father.
4. I live on a farm. My job is to **g**…… plants.
5. As a police officer I have to work **o** …… very often.
6. We have a lot of animals which we **t** …… care of.
7. What do you do for a **l** …… ?
8. Are you good at **r** …… stories?

3. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź A, B lub C.

1. Are you waiting for me *at* a train station?	a) on	b) at	c) in
2. I don't know the area ….. .	a) goodly	b) good	c) well
3. I'm buying some medicine at a …. .	a) chemist's	b) chemistry	c) chemist
4. A …. tests people's eyes.	a) clerk	b) optic	c) optician
5. Did you buy this bread …. ?	a) in a butcher'	b) in a baker's	c) in a bank

4. Zakreśl poprawną odpowiedź.

1. I'm a mechanic and I repair ***pipes/ cars***.
2. The firefighters educate you on fire ***safely/ safety***?
3. Do you work in a ***clothes/ cloth*** shop?
4. My father's a farmer and he ***grows/ breeds*** animals.
5. A vet is a person who takes care ***for/ of*** sick animals.
6. He repairs ***cars/ pipes***. He's a plumber
7. Eva ***runs/ works*** a small shop
8. Do you know the area ***well/good***?
9. To be a lifeguard, you must be ***fit/ feet***.
10. What do you do for ***living/ life***?

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5. Dokończ zdania swoimi pomysłami.

1. I want to work as a ……
2. …….. in the leisure centre.
3. I must go to a dentist. ……
4. I don't want to ……..

6. Poszukujesz pracy na wakacje. Napisz ogłoszenie (40 słów), w którym opiszesz co chciałbyś/ chciałabyś robić. Wykorzystaj model z poprzedniej strony.

Wanted: a summer job as a …… .
I'm a … .

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ROZDZIAŁ 16 – WEATHER AND MOOD

1. What's the weather like?

There are typical collocations you can use when you want to talk about the weather.

SPRING	The weather is OK now. **It's windy** and **rainy**. **It's blowing hard** today and **it's quite chilly**. Today is **a mild day**. I like this kind of weather. Then I sit and read books. I don't like this kind of weather. It's **wet** and chilly. Oh, no! **It's pouring down.**
SUMMER	**What's the weather like**? I like summers because **it's always hot**. **There isn't a cloud in the sky**, so this day's going to be beautiful. The air is **hot and humid**. Let's **check the weather forecast** for tomorrow. Oh, no! It's going to be **boiling hot**. Do you know what I like doing in the summer? I like sitting on the beach **on a starry night** and think of my life. However, it's boiling hot today and **it's going to be a big storm/ be stormy**.
AUTUMN	I live in a coastal town. **It's foggy** today and the sky is full of clouds. Have you heard this? **Thunderstorms are crashing outside**. Let's switch off our computers and the TV set.
WINTER	**It's** fifteen **degrees below zero**, so **it's freezing cold**. I have to put on some warm clothes**. It's snowing heavily** today, but don't worry I **like this kind of weather**. I don't like winters. It's cold and **there may be hail or snow showers** later today.

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2. Talking about your mood.

There are lots of verb + adjective collocations if you want to talk about your mood:

Verb	Adjective
feel	blue/ sad/ angry/ upset/ stressed/ scared
be	happy/ relaxed/ fine

And other collocations:

John: Does the weather **affect your mood**?

Mark: Yes, the weather affects my mood. On sunny days. I **feel so happy I could fly**. On rainy days, I **cry all day**. And you?

John: On sunny days, I'm **in a good mood** and on cloudy days I'm **in a bad mood**.

1. Wpisz podane kolokacje w odpowiedni wiersz.

~~it's dry~~, it's rainy, it's blowing hard, there may be hail, there isn't a cloud in the sky, it's wet, it's ten degrees below zero, there may be snow showers, it's boiling hot, it's pouring down, it's freezing cold

on a sunny day	*it's dry*,
on a rainy day	
on a snowy day	
on a windy day	

2. Dopasuj pytania (1-6) do odpowiedzi (a-f).

1. What's the weather like today?	a. It has just begun to drizzle.
2. Is it raining?	b. Yes, it's going to be a big storm.
3. Is it cold?	c. It's a mild day.
4. What's the temperature like?	d. I drink ice tea on a starry night.
5. Are we going to switch off the light?	e. It's five degrees below zero.
6. What do you do in the summer?	f. Yes, it's freezing cold outside.

3. Popraw błędy w źle użytych wyrażeniach.

1. What do you do in a starry night? *on a starry night*?
2. I feel so happy I could to fly. ……
3. Does weather affect your mood? ……
4. Are you in bad mood? ……
5. Have you checked a weather forecast? ……

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4. Stwórz zdania używając poniższego wzoru i podpowiedzi.

1. be windy/ be dry *It's going to be windy, but it's not going to be dry*.
2. be foggy/ be freezing cold It's going ……., but it isn't going …….
3. snow heavily / be boiling hot ……..
4. be in a good mood/ be in a bad mood I'm ……
5. be hail/ be snow showers ……..

5. Dokończ zdania własnymi pomysłami, używając kolokacji z poprzedniej strony.

1. In the summer, it's …….. 4. In the autumn, ……..
2. On rainy days, I ……. 5. ……on a starry night.

6. Jaka jest zazwyczaj pogoda u ciebie w kraju? Wybierz dwie pory roku i napisz krótki opis (40-50)

In the summer, it usually ….

In the winter, it is often ...

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ROZDZIAŁ 17 – DESCIBING A LANDSCAPE

1. What's the landscape like where you live?

What's the landscape like where you live? It is how you can ask about a landscape.

1

I live in a big city and I can say that it's **a concrete jungle**. Why? Well, **it's urban** and **ugly**. My blocks are dirty and it's sometimes dangerous. However, **it is industrial** and lots of people have work here. I **enjoy nature**. That's why my family always goes away from the city at weekends.

2

I have a place which **has many large areas of water**. It means that **there are many/ countless lakes and ponds**. I enjoy every moment of it.

3

I live in a small town **in the mountains**. **It's very hilly** here and you can **see high mountains on the horizon**. The best thing is that we make *oscypek* . It's a smoked cheese made of sheep milk.

4

It's here! This is the place I often go to **switch off**. There are **a lot of green spaces** and **it's still wild** and **untouched**. You need to watch out, though. This area is also **surrounded by deep forests** and it's easy to **get lost in the forest**.

5

There are fields everywhere. This area is **mainly rural and flat**. It's not hilly like in the mountains, but there are lots of lakes and ponds where I often **sit in the sun**. At night I often **look at the stars** and I dream about my own restaurant.

. Places.

sit/ admire the views **on top of a rocky cliff**
be **on a desert island**
angle/ sit **on a river bank**
be **on a meadow**
be **in the woods**
be/ sit/ look at the sea **on a sandy beach**

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1. Przeczytaj poniższe wypowiedzi osób i zadecyduj, które miejsce z poprzedniej strony 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 będzie dla nich odpowiednie.

Place A: *1*
I've finished my studies. I want to work for a big company. I don't mind busy streets and huge buildings.

Place B: .....
I don't like hilly places. I love field walks. Then I relax and think about nothing.

Place C: .....
I like angling. All I need is a lake or a river. I can sit there all the time.

Place D: .....
I like places which are untouched by people. Lots of green places. If I want to switch off, I go there every weekend.

2. Uzupełnij luki taka by powstały kolokacje z poprzedniej strony.

1. Susan was sitting on top of a ..... cliff, admiring the views.
2. It's mainly ..... area because there are a lot of fields.
3. I got lost in the ..... when I was picking mushrooms.
4. Mary and John live in a big city. I can tell you that it is a concrete ..... .
5. What would you like to have with you if you were on a ..... island?
6. London is an ..... city. There are many factories and places to work.
7. Have you ever seen high mountains on the ..... ?
8. The place I go to ..... off is still wild and there are many green spaces.

3. Popraw błędy w źle użytych wyrażeniach.

1. I think that Susan is on meadow. *on a meadow*
2. Can you lost in the forest? .....
3. I live in mountains .....
4. I and my girlfriend often sit in a river bank .....
5. I like to look on the stars .....

4. Utwórz zdania według poniższego wzoru i podpowiedzi.

There are + kto?/ co? It is + jaki?

1. fields everywhere/ sunny *There are fields everywhere and it's sunny*
2. a lot of green spaces/ mainly rural .....
3. high mountains/ hilly .....
4. countless lakes/ wild .....

5. Dokończ zdania swoimi pomysłami.

1. My city is .....
2. Living in the country is .....
3. Living in the mountains is .....
4. ..... in the forest.

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6. Jaki jest krajobraz w miejscu, w którym mieszkasz? Napisz krótki list (50 – 60 słów) do kolegi opisując twoje miejsce zamieszkania.

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ROZDZIAŁ 18 - TRANSPORT

1. Means of transport.

verb	by + noun collocation
go travel	by bike, by bus, by motorbike, by tram, by train, by coach, ferry, hot air balloon, by the underground, by barge, by cable car but: **go/ travel on foot** (not: ~~go by foot~~)

Getting around

How do you usually get around? You can **get around** easily if you **have a valid monthly ticket**. Then, you **catch/ take a bus** and go to school by bus. If you **have an invalid monthly ticket**, you must buy a new one. You can also **catch/ take a tram** and go to your school. Finally, if your school is near your house, you can **go on foot**. If **traffic jams are heavy**, you can **be late for school**. If you don't want to be late, you can get around by bike. You can **use cycle paths** for this.

Travelling by train

You can **take a night train** that goes at night-time, or **a high speed train** that is very fast. You can travel **in an open carriage**, **in a carriage with compartments**, or **on a sleeper train**.

Travelling by car and by bus

In the past people used to **hitchhike to** many places. Now it has become dangerous. If you don't **get carsick**, you can **travel on a comfortable/ comfy coach** or **bus** to many cities. To be sure you will be on time, **check the timetable**. If you don't get carsick, you can drive a car. Remember, however, to **fasten your seatbelts** first.

Travelling by sea

Let's travel by ferry unless you **get seasick**. If you want to travel by sea, **get on board**. You can also kill some time **on board** playing computer games, sleeping or reading a book. When it's finished, **get off the ferry**.

Travelling by plane

If you travel by plane, you can **take a direct flight from** Poznań to London. You have to remember that **low-cost airlines arrive at the airports** which are far away from the city centre. Before landing, you must **fasten your seatbelts**.

WATCH OUT!	**on/ get on/ get off** a train, a bus, a tram, a plane, a boat, a ferry, a bike, a motorbike, a barge **in/ get in/ get out of** a car, a taxi, a cable car

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1. Wpisz podane poniżej kolokacje w odpowiedni wiersz.

~~go by bike~~, travel by ferry, go on foot, go by hot air balloon, go by barge, go by the underground, travel by boat, go by plane, travel by coach, go by car, go by tram, go by train, hitchhike

by road	*go by bike*,
by sea	
by air	

2. Uzupełnij zdania kolokacjami z poprzedniej strony. Pierwsze litery wyrażeń zostały podane.

1. I don't travel by car. I get **c***arsick*.
2. If you take a **d**…… flight from London to Warsaw, it will be cheaper.
3. It's better to have a **v**…… **m**…… ticket. You'll get around easily.
4. When I travel by train, I like travelling in a carriage with **c**…… .
5. Because of **h**…… traffic jams I was **l**…… for school yesterday.
6. Have you ever travelled on a **c**…… coach.
7. Low - **c**…… airlines land far away from the city centre.
8. Before you start your car, **f**…… your seatbelts.
9. I think I'll take a **h**…… **s**…… train. I have to be there very quickly.

3. Zakreśl wyrażenie, które jest błędne.

1.	get out of the train	get on the train	get off the train
2.	go by car	go by ferry	go by foot
3.	a valid monthly ticket	a valid month ticket	an invalid monthly ticket
4.	in an open carriage	in a sleeper train	in a carriage with compartments
5.	get seasick	get board	get carsick

4. Stwórz zdania używając poniższego wzoru i podpowiedzi.

1. go by bus / go by train *I prefer going by bus to going by train*.
2. travel by plane/ travel by hot air balloon I prefer …… to ……..
3. travel on a comfy coach/ hitchhike ……
4. take a high speed train/ take a night train ……
5. go by bike/ go on foot ……

5. Dokończ zdania swoimi pomysłami.

1. I usually go ……. 3. I prefer ……..
2. I never go …… 4. If I travel by air, I ……

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6. Jakich środków transport używasz? Napisz krótkie wyjaśnienie (40-50 słów) do gazetki szkolnej z okazji szkolnego dnia transportu. Użyj jak najwięcej kolokacji z poprzedniej strony.

I usually go by …. .

If I want to get around, I …. .

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ROZDZIAŁ 19 – AT A HOSTEL

1. At a youth hostel.

Are you looking for **a clean and comfortable room**? If so, why don't you check the youth hostel in my town? It is close to the airport and only 10 minutes from the famous castle. You can **sleep in a room with other people**. You don't have to **bring things for the bed**, but bring a sleeping bag.

I'm now at a youth hostel. I didn't have to **bring a sleeping bag**, but I had to **bring my own towels**. There's a kitchen and I can **do some cooking**. Yesterday I cooked breakfast and dinner. The hostel is great. I'm not a member, but I can stay in the hostel. I only have to **pay a bit more**.

If you **travel on a budget**, you will want to stay in a hostel. Backpackers will be happy because most hostels are **open 24/7**. It means that they are **open all the time**. You can **book a room in advance**. I **booked my room online**.

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1. Wpisz podane słówka pod odpowiednie wiersz, aby otrzymać kolokacje z poprzedniej strony.

~~a room in advance~~, all the time, towels, 24/7, things for the bed, a room online, a sleeping bag

bring	
open	
book	*a room in advance,*

2. Uzupełnij dialogi kolokacjami z poprzedniej strony.

1. I booked my room in *a d v a n c e*.
2. Many young people travel on a _ _ d _ _ _ .
3. I didn't have to b _ _ _ _ things for the b _ _ .
4. Can I do s _ _ _ c _ _ k _ _ _ ?
5. A few shops here are open a _ _ the _ _ _ e.
6. If you aren't a member, you'll have to p _ _ a bit _ _ r _ .
7. Did you bring a _ _ _ _ _ _ _ g bag with you?
8. We got a clean and c _ _ f _ _ _ _ _ _ _ room in the hostel.
9. Is this shop open 2 _/ _ ?

3. Zakreśl poprawną odpowiedź.

1. Many hostels have a kitchen where you can ***make/ do*** some cooking.
2. You don't have to bring things for ***bed/ the bed***.
3. Most city hostel are open ***24/7/ all time***.
4. Non-members can stay in this hostel, but they have to pay ***a bit more/ bit more***.
5. Can you book a room ***in advance/ on advance***?
6. You can't cook ***a dinner/ dinner*** here.

4. Stwórz zdania używając poniższego wzoru i podpowiedzi.

At a youth hostel:

1. sleep with other people/ bring anything — *You have to sleep with other people, but you don't have to bring anything.*
2. bring a sleeping bag/ bring things for the bed — You have to ……., but you don't have to….
3. book a room online/ book a room in advance — ……
4. pay a bit more/ be a member — ……

5. Dokończ zdania swoimi pomysłami.

1. At a hostel you can ……
2. If you travel on a budget, ……
3. I often look for .....
4. At a hostel, ...in advance.

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6. Młodzieżowy hostel poprosił ciebie o stworzenie krótkiej reklamy w języku angielskim. Napisz krótki tekst (40-50 słów). Zawrzyj informacje wypunktowane poniżej.

- *Who is the hostel for?*
- *What do you have to bring?*
- *What are the rooms like?*
- *Is there a kitchen? Can you cook something?*

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ROZDZIAŁ 20 - HOLIDAY

1. Going on holiday.

Ann: Hey, Nick. What do you usually take when you **travel abroad**?
Nick: Well, I always take my money, sun cream and a phrase book.
Ann: Do you [3]**travel light**?
Nick: I'd like to. Unfortunately, I usually **pack too many things**. What about you? Do you **make a checklist** before you go?
Ann: When I **go on holiday**, I usually **travel with a backpack**. My father **travels with a bag**, and my mother always **travels with a rolling suitcase**.

2. Activities on holiday.

There are lots of thing you can do on holiday. Check the sentences below:
When I'm on holiday, I usually **go sightseeing/ do a lot of sightseeing**.
I often **take photos of interesting places/ of my family/ of my friends**.
I **lie on the beach all day long**. It's my dream holiday.
I love beach holiday. **It has something for everyone**. You can **laze around** or **do some sunbathing**. The best thing, though, is the fact that you [4]**recharge your batteries**.
When I'm on holiday at a luxury hotel, I always **go to a jacuzzi**. **It's a form of relaxation**.

3. Holiday destinations (holiday advertisements).

TRAVEL WITH US

Why not **stay at a campsite** for several days. You will never forget **sleeping under a tent**. Next, we will **stay at a youth hostel** for one day. You can share your room with your friends. We will also take you to a guesthouse or to a luxury hotel. **It looks like a paradise**. You will have a chance to **visit a busy resort with noisy nightlife**. You'll be able to **try some traditional dishes** in a traditional restaurant.

IT'S A MUST

Let's discover spectacular views. **No trip to this country is complete without a visit to** the world's famous *Jurassic Park*. Our experience guide will **show you around**, telling some fascinating stories about dinosaurs. You won't **miss a single moment** and **the unusual scenery** can bring dinosaur models alive. On our way back, we will **make a stop for a picnic**. There you will be able to see many unknown species of birds and other animal. As you see, this journey **is a must**.

[3] to travel with few things
[4] to have a rest in order to get back your energy

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To talk about holiday destinations, you can use some expressions below:

Talking about holiday destinations	The theme park **has something for everyone**. **Why not** stay at a campsite. **No trip to this** country/ town/ city **is complete without** … This journey/ trip **is a must**. **You won't miss a single moment of** your trip/ journey.

1. Które z wyrażeń tyczy się aktywności (*Holiday activities*), a które tego co możemy przeczytać w reklamówkach (*Holiday advertisements*)?

~~this trip is a must~~, do a lot of sightseeing, do some sunbathing, noisy nightlife, lie on the beach all day, laze around, you won't miss a single moment, go to a jacuzzi, the unusual scenery, a busy resort, take photos of my friends, recharge my batteries, it looks like paradise

Holiday activities	
Holiday advertisements	*this trip is a must,*

2. Uzupełnij zdania kolokacjami z poprzedniej strony. Pierwsze litery wyrażeń są podane.

1. It looks like a **p***aradise*.
2. It's a great place to **r**…….. your batteries.
3. How often do you tavel **a**……..?
4. On our way home, we will **m**…….. a stop for a **p**…….. .
5. I love action-packed holiday. It has **s**…….. for everyone.
6. Last year I was at a luxury hotel and I went to a **j**…….. every day.
7. Lying on the beach and reading newspapers is a form of **r**…….. .
8. No trip to this city is **c**…….. without a **v**…….. to the longest river in the world.

3. Zakreśl poprawną odpowiedź.

1. On this trip you ***won't/ don't*** miss a single moment.
2. I like ***taking/ making*** photos of interesting places.
3. Why ***not/ don't*** stay at a luxury hotel for a few days?
4. The ***unusually/ unusual*** scenery will be so beautiful that you will never forget about it.
5. Our experienced guides will ***show/ travel*** you around.
6. Have you ever travelled ***light/ lightly***?

4. Stwórz zdania z podpowiedzi, używając poniższego wzoru.

1. stay at a hostel/ sleep under a tent — *I stayed at a hostel, but I didn't sleep under a tent*.
2. go sightseeing/ go to a jacuzzi — I ……., but I didn't …….
3. travel light/ pack too many things — ……

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4. travel with a backpack/ travel with a bag ……
5. lie on the beach/ do any sunbathing ……

5. Dokończ zdania swoimi pomysłami.

1. ……..is like a paradise.
2.I …… when I'm on holiday.
3. Why not ……
4. When I travel abroad, I usually take ……

6. Zostałeś poproszony o stworzenie oferty wakacyjnej (70-80 słów) swojego miasta. Stwórz reklamę na podstawie ogłoszeń na poprzedniej stronie.

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ROZDZIAŁ 21 - CELEBRATIONS

1. The most important holidays.

At Christmas

It's a **magical season**. There is a lot of snow and people **decorate their houses**. I usually **send cards** and **watch** [1]**nativity plays**. Everybody buys and **decorate a Christmas tree**. Christmas Eve is celebrated on 24th December. I and my family wait for the first star. Then we **sing carols**, **eat twelve Christmas dishes** and give presents. After Christmas Eve supper we usually **go to church**. In Britain, Christmas is celebrated on 25th December. On this day families **have Christmas dinner** at midday.

[1] a play that shows how Jesus Christ was born and how the three Wise Men visited Mary and Joseph

On New Year's Eve

New Year's Eve is the last day of the year. Everybody can't wait celebrating this day. I **go to balls** or **parties** and **drink alcohol**. Generally, I **have a great time** and even sometimes I **wear a costume**. When the **clock strikes midnight**, everybody **watches the fireworks** and **wishes a Happy New Year.**

At Easter

It's **a major holiday** in Poland. It starts a week before on Palm Sunday when we **take handmade bouquets of dried flowers** and go to church with them. On Easter Saturday, we **take** [2]**a basket of Easter food** to church so that a priest will bless it. You can't eat this food until Easter Sunday. **It brings you bad luck**. On Easter Sunday, we **gather around a table** and **have Easter Sunday meal** together. After that my parents give me a small present. In Britain, parents give children chocolate eggs as a form of a present. Traditionally, on Wet Monday, boys **pour water on** girls.

[2] called in Poland "święconka"

2. Collocations related to other celebrations.

Celebrations	Collocations
The first day of spring	make a Marzanna doll, dress a Marzanna doll in old clothes, throw her body into the river, say goodbye to the winter
Festivals	send a lot of lanterns up into the sky, watch the bonfire, have a great time, have a funfair, sing songs,
18th Birthday	have a party, go to a restaurant, become an adult, eat special food, invite family and friends, go on a binge

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1. Wpisz poniższe wyrażenia pod odpowiedni czasownik, aby otrzymać poprawne kolokacje.

to church, on a binge, nativity plays, a basket of Easter food, a great time, a funfair, to a party, the bonfire, Easter Sunday meal, the fireworks, handmade bouquets of dried flowers, to balls, Christmas dinner, to a restaurant,

go	*to church,*
have	
take	
watch	

2. Połącz początek z końcem zdań tak aby powstały poprawne kolokacje.

1. On the first day of spring we make	a. thousands of lanterns up into the sky.
2. On this night we usually send	b. nativity play last year?
3. Christmas is a magical	c. a Marzanna doll.
4. On my 18th birthday I went	d. bad luck.
5. Did you watch a	e. we say goodbye to the winter.
6. Eating blessed food on Easter Saturday brings	f. on a binge with my friends.
7. When the clock strikes	g. midnight, we wish a Happy New Year.
8. We throw Marzanna's body into the river because	h. season.

3. Zakreśl wyrażenie, które jest błędna.

1.	watch the bonfire	watch the fireworks	watch on a binge
2.	have party	have a great time	have dinner
3.	do a Marzanna doll	make a Marzanna doll	dress a Marzanna doll
4.	have a Christmas dinner	wish a Happy New Year	have Easter Sunday meal
5.	at Christmas	at New Year's Eve	at Easter

4. Stwórz zdania używając poniższego wzoru i podpowiedzi.

1. decorate the house/ decorate a Christmas tree — *I've never decorated the house, but I've decorated a Christmas tree.*
2. watch the bonfire/ watch the fireworks — I've never……., but I've …….
3. take a basket of Easter food/ pour water on people — ……..
4. make a Marzanna doll/ send a lot of lanterns up into the sky ……

5. Dokończ zdania swoimi pomysłami.

1. At Christmas people usually …….
2. At Easter I ……..
4. On my 18th birthday I ……
5. On New Year's Eve I ……..

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6. Napisz krótki tekst (60-70 słów), opisujący co robisz w święta lub inne uroczystości. Wybierz dwie poniższe pozycje:

- Christmas - Easter - Festival -18th birthday -The first day of spring

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ROZDZIAŁ 22 - HOBBIES

1. Talking about hobbies.

ABOUTYOURHOBBIESBLOG.COM What are your hobbies? What got you interested in it?
Mariikalii, Thu Dec 29, 2005 What are my hobbies? Well, **my biggest hobby is** photography. I love taking pictures of my friends and family. I took it up two years ago when I was on a weekend trip with my father. He **got me interested in it**.
hubertus, Mon Jan5, 2006 **I'm really into** reading books, especially horrors. I love it! I've read fifty books so far. My favourite book is "IT" by Stephen King, but **I'm** also **fond of** Harry Potter and his adventures.
Angel91, Tue Jan6, 2006 I've never played the guitar and I want to **take it up**. **My favourite pastime is** golf. **It's my obsession**. I can play golf every day. However, some people say that it's boring. Well, for me it's an obsession.
byebyecrocodile, Wed Jan7, 2006 **My hobbies are** gardening, swimming, snorkelling, reading books and newspapers.
breakdancer, Thu Jan8, 2006 **I have a great passion for** collecting stamps and fridge magnets. I have about 120 fridge magnets and a thousand stamps of different kind.
arachnos77, Fri Jan10, 2006 **I'm keen on** the outdoors. I'm fond of fishing, camping and hiking. When the weather is awful outside, computers **are my favourite things**.

2. Other collocations related to hobbies.

collocation	noun/ -ing form
My interests/ hobbies are **My biggest hobby is** **My favourite pastime is** **...is/ are my favourite thing(s)** **... is/ are my obsession!** **I'm interested in** **I'm keen on** **I'm fond of** **I'm really into** **I have a great passion for** **lose interest in / give up** **take up**	**Nouns**: chess, fashion, sport, films, music, photography, the outdoors, computers, poetry, etc. **-ing forms**: horse riding, swimming, diving, reading books, making models, cycling, fishing, singing, gardening, painting, playing the guitar, playing the piano, playing the fiddle, collecting famous autographs (fridge magnets, stamps, CDs), writing a blog, playing football, playing basketball, camping, dressmaking, etc.

If you have one hobby, you say: **my hobby is** (fashion). If you have more than one hobby, you say: **my hobbies are** (fashion, music, gardening, etc).

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1. Jakie hobby mają Adrian, Mycroft i Colin? Dopasuj poniższe zdania do odpowiedniej osoby.

~~he's keen on writing stores~~, his favourite pastime is playing football, he's fond of making music, he took up basketball two years ago, books are his favourite thing, he took up doing sports a year ago, films are his obsession, he has a great passion for playing the piano,

1 Name: Adrian **Profession**: writer	he's keen on writing stores,
2 Name: Mycroft **Profession**: artist	
3 Name: Santiago **Profession**: sportsman	

2. Wpisz brakujące słowo aby utworzyć kolokacje z poprzedniej strony.

1. A: 'What are your hobbies?' B: 'I'm …… of collecting stamps and old CDs.'
2. When I was a child I was keen …… playing football.
3. John has a great …… for gardening.
4. My …… pastime is collecting stamps and famous autographs.
5. I took …… writing a blog three years ago. I wrote my blog, but I lost …… in it and now my …… hobby is horse riding.
6. My brother is really …… sport. He can watch football matches every day. It's so boring for me.
7. Films are my …… ! Instead of going out and playing football with other boys, I watch films.
8. Playing games is my …… thing. I usually play first person shooters and adventure games.

3. Zakreśl wyrażenie, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

1.	be keen on	be fond on	be into
2.	take up a hobby	give up a hobby	lose up a hobby
3.	my favourite obsession is	my biggest hobby is	my favourite pastime is
4.	be to photography	be into photography	be keen on photography
5.	have a passion for	have a great passion with	have a great passion for

4. Czym interesują się Adam, Magda, Jake, Hanna i Laura? Napisz zdania, używając podpowiedzi.

Adam: write a blog, play the fiddle	Adam is into writing a blog and …
Magda: fashion and films	Magda is …
Jake: horse riding, computer games, stamps	Jake's biggest hobbies …
Laura: dressmaking, singing and photography	Laura is keen …
Hanna: poetry, fridge magnets	Hanna has a great …

5. Dokończ zdania swoimi pomysłami.

1. My hobbies are …….
2. My brother's into ……
3. My teacher is keen ……
4. I and my friends are fond …….

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6. Stwórz wpis (40-50 słów) na ABOUTYOURHOBBIESBLOG.COM o swoich zainteresowaniach.
Hello, my favourite hobbies are …

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ROZDZIAŁ 23- SCHOOL LIFE: EXAMS

1. Collocations related to the word 'exams'.

prepare for take/ re-take pass/ fail have	**an/the exam**
obligatory compulsory optional entrance end-of-school	**exam**

Don't bother me! I'm **preparing for** my exams.
If you **fail** your exam, you have to **re-take** it.
My mum will buy me a mobile if I **pass** the exams.
Pupils have **entrance exams** in some schools.
These exams are **compulsory**/ **obligatory**.
It's not easy to prepare for **end-of-school** exams.

2. Preparing for an exam.

These people talk about their ways of preparing for exams.

Susan: 'How am I **preparing for end-of-school exam**? It's simple. I **cram hard**. If I pass all the exams, I'll get into my chosen school.'

Mark: 'I'm **well-prepared**. I **revise for** my exams a week before. Then I know I can **pass** my exams **with top marks**.'

Hanna: 'I'm not good at English. That's why I usually **learn by heart**.'

Maddie: 'I usually **do all the past papers** to test my knowledge.'

Isabel: ' I don't leave it until the last minute. I always **give myself enough time for study**. Moreover, I **get together with my friends for a study session**. I often have questions that they have answers to.'

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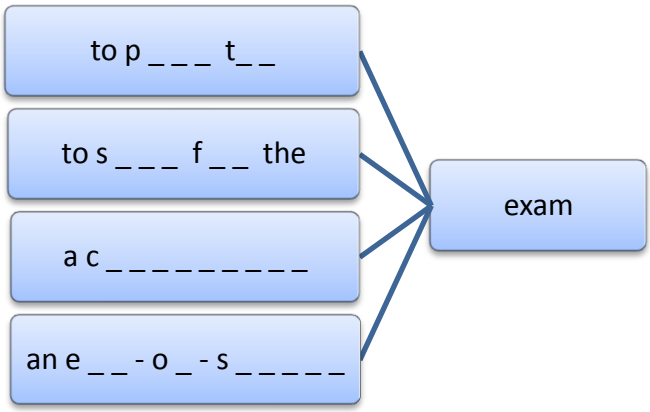
Adrian: 'My exams are in a week. I don't go out. I just **swot for** them.'

1. Uzupełnij słowa, aby utworzyć poprawne kolokacje.



2. Uzupełnij luki, aby otrzymać kolokacje z poprzedniej strony.

1. Susan always gives herself …… time to study.
2. I failed my end-of-school exams and now I have to …… them.
3. Yesterday I …… together with my friends for a …… session.
4. To test my knowledge, I usually …… all the …… papers.
5. If you want to get into this school, you have to pass …… exams.
6. My brother learns poems by …… . It's his best way.
7. I drink a lot of water when I …… hard. If you are well-hydrated, it's good for your brain.
8. I'm well- …… for my exams.

3. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

1. If you fail your exam, you have to ……. it.
a) have b) pass c) retake

2. We often ……. together with our friends.
a) get b) take c) make

3. I usually learn things ……. .
a)by head b) by heart c) by brain

4. I think I'll be ……. –prepared for my exams.
a) good b) well c) best

5. Freddie is ……. an entrance exam tomorrow.
a) going b) doing c) having

6. Harry wants to pass his exams with ……. marks.
a) high b) big c) top

4. Napisz zdania z *I think I'll* …, lub *I don't think I 'll* …, korzystając z podanych podpowiedzi.

1. think/ do/ past papers *I think I'll do all my past papers.*
2. don't think/ learn English/ heart I don't ……
3. think/ cram hard ……
4. think/ get together with/ study session ……
5. don't think/ fail/ exam ……

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5. Dokończ zdania swoimi pomysłami.

1. I …… for exams.
2. I'm not good at …… .
3. I usually give myself time …….
4. I …… learn by heart.

6. Napisz krótką wypowiedź (40-50 słów) o twoich sposobach uczenia się na egzamin.

How do I prepare for exams? Well, I … .

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ROZDZIAŁ 24 – SCHOOL RULES: SCHOOL RULES

School rules

obligations	
I have to he/ she has to I/ she/ he must	attend school regularly, follow the instructions of teachers, behave responsively or behave in a responsible way, care for school property
prohibitions	
I/ he/ she can't I/ he/ she mustn't	smoke, drink alcohol, use mobile phones, come to class late, bully weaker students

In our school we have to **wear a uniform**. We can't **be late for school** and we must **arrive on time**. If we are absent, we must **bring a note from parents**. Our English teacher is very **strict** and we have tests twice a week. If you are systematic, you can **get good marks**.

A lot of my friends **play truant** from time to time. Why? Well, the classes are boring or they are not well-prepared. If they are **absent from** school more than a month, they can **get suspended**. If they **behave badly**, for example, they **swear in front of** our teacher, they can **be expelled from** school.

Don't you know that school isn't only about learning? In my school we often **take part in community service** or **we take up a voluntary activity**. Because my school is a boarding school, students live in different houses. Every year there are **compulsory competitions between** the houses.

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1.Znajdź kolokacje z poprzedniej strony i wpisz.

FOR (1 *collocation*)	*be late for school*, ...
FROM (3 *collocations*)	
IN FRONT OF (1 *collocation*)	

2. Uzupełnij luki tak aby powstały kolokacje.

1. If you are *absent* from school, you need a note from your parents.
2. You will be ……. from school if you behave badly.
3. How often do you ……. truant?
4. Students have to take ……. in community service.
5. If you are absent more than you are present at school, you can get ……. .
6. Every pupil has to ……. for school property.
7. It is rude to ……. in front of teachers.
8. We must ……. the instructions of teachers during the lessons.
9. I am systematic and I ……. good marks.
10. You can't ……. weaker students.

3. Zakreśl wyrażenie, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

1.	absent from	absent to	absent in
2.	behave badly	behave bad	behave in a responsible way
3.	be late for school	come to class late	be lately for class
4.	play for truant	play truant	go for truant
5.	society service	compulsory competitions	voluntary activity

4. Stwórz zdania używając poniższego wzoru i podpowiedzi.

1. attend school regularly/ smoke *You have to attend school regularly, but you can't smoke*.
2. care for school property/ use mobile phones *You have to* ....., *but* you can't.....
3. follow the instructions/ drink alcohol .....
4. behave responsively/ behave badly .....
5. arrive on time/ be late for school .....

5. Dokończ zdania swoimi pomysłami.

1.In my school you can't ..... and .....
2. In my school you must .....
3. If you swear in front of your teacher, you will .....
4. If you are often absent .....
5. In my school we often .....

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6. Jakie są reguły w twojej szkole? Napisz krótki tekst (50-60 słów) a swojej szkole i zasadach.

Hello, I'm ...
In my school you must/ have to ...
In my school you can't/ mustn't ...

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ROZDZIAŁ 25 - APPEARANCE

1. Appearance

If we want to ask about someone's appearance, we say: **What does he/she look like**?

A: What does your sister look like?

B: She's got fair hair and she is tall.

What does your friend look like?
My friend **isn't very tall**. He is **of medium height**. He had blue eyes and **straight dark hair**. He dyed his hair green. I like him very much. He is **cheerful** and **clever**. He is good at English and German. However, he is sometimes **bossy** and **rude**.

What does your dad look like?
My father **doesn't look his age**. He is **in his early fifties**. He **wears glasses** when he wants to read a newspaper. He is a **calm** person and he is **reliable**. He seems to be **insensitive**, but deep down he is **polite** and **sympathetic**.

We say: she/he is **in his early** twenties/ thirties/ forties/ fifties/ sixties/ seventies/ …
she/he is **in his mid** twenties/ thirties/ forties/ fifties/ sixties/ seventies/ …
she/he is **in his late** twenties/ thirties/ forties/ fifties/ sixties/ seventies/ …

We say: she/he **dyed her/his hair** black/white/green/pink/blond

HAIR	loose, straight, curly, wavy, long, short, shoulder-length, dark, fair have a crew cut, have dreadlocks, have a fringe
EYES	blue, green, brown, have white hair, be bald
FACE	have a lot of wrinkles, have a beard, have a moustache, have a beauty spot, have a high forehead, wear glasses, have a long nose
BUILD	be plump, be overweight, be slim, be thin, be good-looking, be attractive, be pretty, be beautiful, be fairly short/ of medium height/ tall, be obese,
AGE	(not) look my/his/her age (he looks his age, she doesn't look her age), be twenty/ thirty something (John is twenty something), be middle-aged, be young, be old

2. Character.

If we want to talk about somebody's character, we can use: **very/quite/slightly** before adjectives.

very/ quite slightly	brave, cheerful, clever, honest, easy-going, flexible, generous, hard-working, patient, modest, open-minded, polite, proud, quiet, reliable, responsible, self-confident, sensible, sensitive, sociable, talkative, tidy,

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very/ quite slightly	bossy, dishonest, impatient, intolerant, irresponsible, jealous of, a layabout[5], lazy, mean, messy, moody, noisy, nosey, impolite, rude, selfish, stubborn, shy, strict, unreliable, unfriendly

1. Które z poniższych kolokacji tyczą się wyglądu (*appearance*), a które charakteru (*character*).
have a lot of wrinkles, be fairly brave, be very impatient, have a crew cut, look my age, be quite bossy, be of medium height, be very unreliable, be obese, be forty something, dyed my hair pink, a layabout

Appearance	*have a lot of wrinkles*,
Character	

2. Uzupełnij luki taka by powstały kolokacje poprzedniej strony. Pierwsze litery zostały podane.
1. John and Susie are twins. John is of ***m****edium* height, but Susie is very tall.
2. My teacher is **s……** strict.
3. Merlin Monroe had a beauty **s…… .**
4. My dad is in his **l……** fifties.
5. Martha dyed her **h……** white**.**
6. Bruce is **…… .** He doesn't have any hair on his head.
7. Does your friend **w……** glasses?
8. Students are q**……** hard-working.

3. Zakreśl wyrażenie, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

1.	be intolerant	be impatient	be impolite
2.	loose hair	straight hair	obese
3.	twenty something	in early twenties	in late twenties
4.	nosey	self-confident	of medium height
5.	be slim	be fairly pretty	be plump

4. Stwórz zdania używając poniższego wzoru i podpowiedzi.
1. wrinkles/ old — *He has wrinkles and he is old*
2. fair hair/ slim — *She has …… and she ……*
3. a moustache/ of medium height — He ……..
4. dreadlocks/ thirty something — He ……
5. green eyes/ very beautiful — She ……..

5. Dokończ zdania własnymi pomysłami.
1. My friend is ……
2. I have ……..
4. My mum is ……
5. My father has ……

[5] a person that is lazy

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3. My teacher has …… 6. I am ……

6. Wybierz i opisz jedną rodzinę telewizyjną (80 słów). W opisie odpowiedz na pytania:

- What does a father look like?
- What does a mother look like?
- What do children look like?
- What are their characters? (*A father is quite clever. A mum is responsible, but slightly rude. An older son is hardworking*…)

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ROZDZIAŁ 26 – SOCIAL LIFE

1. Social life.

HOMEBODY? THE LIFE AND SOUL OF THE PARTY? A PARTY ANIMAL?
Are you a **homebody**[6]? *****Maybe **a party animal**[7]? *****Or just **the life and soul of the party**[8]? Decide now and rate yourselves. Or just write about your parties.
partyanimal2002 I think I am the life and soul of the party. I like parties and I don't have any problems talking to new people. I'm not shy. I'm rather **talkative** and I **get the party going**. ***
pirate201313.09 I'm more of a homebody. On Friday evenings I switch off my phone and **spend my free time on my own**. Yes, I sometimes **have my friends round**[9], but only when I am not tired.
I go to parties every weekend. I **meet up with** my friends **in the downtown** and we usually **go down the pub** and have a few beers. I like them. I hang out with them every day. If somebody stays in, it means he or she has a boring life.
 I dunno. I **throw parties** at my home, but I **invite close friends to a party**. I don't like strangers in my house. Actually, I wouldn't call it a party, rather **a get-together**. I and my four friends are **couch potatoes**. When we meet, we usually watch action films. We **have a lot in common**, so there is no problem what to watch.

[6] a person who prefers to stay at home
[7] a person that loves going to parties
[8] a person that everybody likes at a party
[9] invite my friends to my home

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My wife is my best friend. We usually **go out for a meal** and **have a laugh together**. Why? Because we were meant for each other. I don't have to **make friends** any more. I'm a father and a husband now. I'm happy with my **circle of friends**.

1. Które z poniższych słówek to: przymiotniki (adjectives), rzeczowniki (nouns), a które to czasowniki (verbs)? Wpisz poniższe słowa do tabelki.

a homebody, make, talkative, a get-together, invite, throw, circle of friends, free, the pub, go down, meet up, a laugh, have, a couch potato, a party animal, watch,

ADJECTIVES	
NOUNS	*a homebody*
VERBS	

2. Uzupełnij zdania kolokacjami z poprzedniej strony. Pierwsze litery wyrażeń są podane.

1. I usually have my friends **r.....** at weekends.
2. Do you **i.....** only your close friend to the party?
3. When you are 29, you are happy with your **c.....** of friends.
4. Jack is more of a **h.....** . He prefers staying at home.
5. I think I'm the life and **s.....** of the party. I'm talkative and I'm not afraid to meet new people.
6. Mary and Edward have a lot in **c.....** .
7. I'm going to enjoy myself with my friends. We want to go **d.....** the pub.
8. My father is a **c.....** potato. He watches hours of television, lying on the sofa.

3. Popraw błędy w źle użytych wyrażeniach.

I think I am the life and the soul of the party. I quite often [1]meet down my friends and we [2]go for out a meal to have fun. I [3]don't do parties at home, but I usually go to clubs. When I'm tired, I spend my [4]free time with my own. I like get-togethers. I don't feel I'm [5]a party tiger, but I like to [6]have my friends across.

4. Stwórz zdania używając poniższego wzoru i podpowiedzi.

1. a get-together/ big parties *I prefer a get-together, but I don't like big parties.*
2. be a homebody/ be a party animal I prefer being ....., but I don't like .....
3. go out for a meal/ go down the pub .....
4. be talkative/ be shy .....
5. have my friends round/ meet them up in the downtown .....

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5. Dokończ zdania własnymi pomysłami, używając kolokacji z poprzedniej strony.

1. I and my ..... in common.
2. I spend my free time .....
3. I'm happy with .....
4. I don't like .....

6. Kim jesteś? Stwórz wpis na forum internetowe (50 słów) i uzasadnij swoją wypowiedź.

I'm a homebody/ the life and soul of the party/ a party animal because ... .

I like when ...

I don't like when ...

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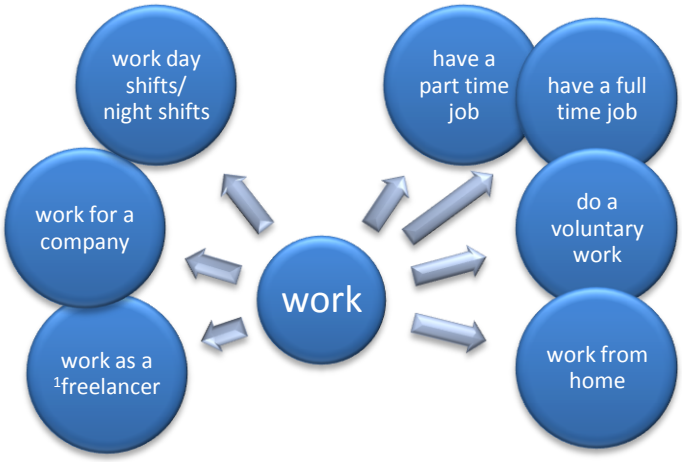
ROZDZIAŁ 27 – WORKING LIFE

1. Collocations related to work.



[1] somebody who sells his services to different organizations and is not employed only by one company

2. Households.

My households? I have to **wash the dishes** after dinner. My sister **does the laundry**, but we both have to **dust**, **take the rubbish out** and **iron our clothes**. My **dad vacuums the carpets**.

I must **help with the housework**. I **tidy up my room** once a week and I do the windows. We also **share the domestic chores**. My younger brother has **to mop the floors** and my dad washes his car at weekends. Finally my mum **does the shopping** and **the cooking**.

3. Summer job for teenagers.

Wanna work during the holidays?
We're looking for teenagers who can:

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1. **babysit for** hard-working parents 2. **pick vegetables** in a greenhouse 3. **stack shelves in a local supermarkets** 4. **work part time** in a car wash 5. **cut grass** and **tidy up gardens** 6. **work as** a waiter/ waitress 7. **walk the dog** for older people	CONTACT US AT **SUMMERJOB@COM**

1. Które prace możemy wykonać wewnątrz (indoors), a które na zewnątrz (outdoors)? Wpisz poniższe zwroty w odpowiednią kolumnę.

work from home, walk the dog, babysit for parents, iron the clothes, do the laundry, tidy up gardens, mop the floors, do the shopping, stack shelves in a supermarket, cut grass, deliver pizza

indoors	*work from home,*
outdoors	

2. Uzupełnij dialogi kolokacjami z poprzedniej strony.

Meg: Hi, William. Are you busy?
William: Actually, I am. I have to **1)** *wash* the dishes and **2)** ..... the carpets.
Meg: Oh dear. I often have to **3)** ..... the shopping. But, you know, I have a younger brother and I can share the domestic **4)** ..... with him.
William: You are lucky, then. Oh, no!
Meg: What's the matter?
William: I must also **5)** ..... the rubbish out. Sorry Meg. I have to go now. See you later.
Meg: See you, Will.

Greg: Hey, Mat? Have you got any plans for the holidays?
Mat: I'm going to **6)** ..... vegetables in Mr. Smith's greenhouse. It's only for one month. My dad wants me to work **7)** .....-..... in his car wash. What about you?
Greg: I wanted to **8)** ..... as a waiter, but I'm too young for this. So, I'm going to 9) ..... grass and tidy up **10)** ..... .

3. Zakreśl wyrażenie, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

1.	work for home	work from home	work in the garden
2.	tidy up gardens	tidy up rooms	tidy up clothes
3.	do the laundry	do shopping	do the cooking
4.	work as a waiter	work for a company	work on part time
5.	work day shifts	work night shifts	work on night shift

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4. Stwórz zdania według poniższego wzoru.

1. cut grass/ babysit *I'm going to cut grass, but I'm not going to babysit.*
2. work as a waitress/ pick vegetables I'm going to ....., but I'm not .....
3. work part time/ do a voluntary work .....
4. take the rubbish out/ iron the clothes .....
5. work as a freelancer/ work for a company .....

5. Szukasz młodych pracowników na wakacje. Stwórz plakat, na którym umieścisz poniższe informacje (50 słów).

- type of summer job
- your contact (mail and phone number)
- how much money you want to pay

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ROZDZIAŁ 28 – HEALTH AND ILNESSES

1. Problems with health.

There are many collocations you can use to talk about allergies, illnesses, injuries and pains. The most basic are below:

[10]ALLERGIES	have a food allergy, have a drug allergy, have a runny nose, have a sore throat, have itchy/red eyes, have a rash, sneeze
FLU/ A COLD	be down with flu, have a fever, have a temperature, have a runny/ blocked nose, have a bad throat, have a (dry)cough, have cold chills, have fatigue, have aching muscles
INJURIES	break my leg/arm, hurt my back badly, cut myself with a knife, cut my foot badly, have a nasty bruise, have my arm in plaster, burn myself with a hot pot/ hot water, twist my ankle, pull a muscle, have a black eye, have a bike accident, be black and blue, have a small/ big cut
PAINS	have a (terrible)toothache, have a headache, have an itchy mosquito bite, have a (terrible) stomach-ache

2. Solutions

Several people have asked Doctor Know some questions about their health problems.

Q: I have a terrible toothache. What shall I do?
A: You should **go to the dentist**.

Q: I'm afraid of **getting a sunburn**. What shall I do?
A: You should **put some sun cream** on your skin.

Q: I have a headache.
A: Don't wait any longer and **take some painkillers**.

Q: I've got a big cut on my hand.
A: You should **cover your cut with a bandage**.

Q: I was in the forest yesterday and I have an itchy mosquito bite.
A: **Put some ice on it**, but don't **scratch** it.

Q: I've got **a hoarse voice**.
A: You should **drink tea with lemon**. Try not to speak too much.

[10] We say: be allergic **to** dust/ pollen (not: be allergic ~~on~~ dust/ pollen)

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Q: I've **caught a bad cold** and I'm **off sick**.
A: You should stay in bed and drink warm tea with honey. If it doesn't work, **go to the doctor**.

Q: My son has a cough.
A: Take some **cough medicine** to make your cough better.

1. Jak się leczyć? Wpisz poniższe kolokacje do odpowiedniej tabelki: problem (Problems) i leczenie (Treatments).

have a cold, eat chicken soup, take some painkillers, have a sore throat, put some ice on it, have a cut, put some honey on it, drink tea with honey, have a headache, have an itchy mosquito bite

Problems	**Treatments**
have a cold	*eat chicken soup*
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

2. Uzupełnij zdania kolokacjami z poprzedniej strony.

1. I am *down* with flu. I must go to the doctor.
2. I …… my leg as a young lad.
3. I've got a runny …… today. Have you got a handkerchief?
4. Oh, I think I am getting down with flu. I have …… muscles and I …… fatigue.
5. Tom has a …… voice. I think I'll drink some tea with honey.
6. I am …… sick. I'm feeling very bad now and I'm lying in bed.
7. Oh, no! You have a black …… . Have you been fighting?
8. I've been playing football and I have a …… bruise on my knee.

3. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

1. I got a …… .
a) sunburned b) sunburn c) sunburnt
2. I'm down with …… .
a) fever b) fatigue c) flu
3. I had a bike accident. I'm …… and blue.
a) black b) green c) pink
4. Susan has a …… nose.
a) running b) runny c) runy
5. I have …… muscles. I feel terrible.
a)pain b) ache c) aching
6. If you have an allergy, you can have …… eyes.
a) itchy b) bad c) dry
7. John has a …… voice.
a) hoarse b) horse c) hoarsey
8. If you've cut yourself, …… it with a bandage.
a) put b) cover c) take

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4. Stwórz zdania według poniższego wzoru.

1. have a headache / take an aspirin *If you have a headache, you should take an aspirin*.
2. have a small cut/ put a plaster on it If you ……., you should …….
3. have a toothache/ go to the dentist ……
4. catch a cold/ stay in bed ……
5. have a cough/ take some cough medicine ……..

5. Napisz dialog pomiędzy tobą a lekarzem. Uwzględnij poniższe informacje.

- poinformuj lekarza jaki masz problem zdrowotny
- jakie domowe sposoby już próbowałeś
- poproś lekarza o radę

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ROZDZIAŁ 29 – TALKING ABOUT FILMS

1. Talking about films.

What makes a good film?		
Thriller:	**Romantic comedy**:	**Animated film**:
a) a lot of thrilling scenes	a) a happy ending	a) amusing situations
b) a gripping plot	b) a moving story	b) funny dialogues
c) a surprising twist	c) good-looking actors/ actresses	c) hilarious actors
Action film:	**Drama**:	**Sci-fi film**:
a) lots of action	a) real-life characters	a) special effects
b) car chasing	b) good acting	b) supernatural heroes

2. Film reviews.

I went to see a film yesterday. It was a funny, but low-budget romantic comedy. The film was based on a bestselling novel by an American author. It tells the story about a boy who is in love with his neighbor Susan. The film stars a beautiful Mary Swan and Hugh Brown. The script is not highly original. Two people are in love and they meet many obstacles. This film has a happy ending and funny dialogues. It's not a thriller, so this film doesn't keep you on the edge of your seat, but I liked the soundtrack. It is well worth watching.	Collocations: 1. It was funny/ hilarious/ controversial/ moving / low-budget 2. The film is based on/ a great remake of … 3. It tells the story about … 4. The film stars … 5. The script is/ isn't highly original/ It has original plot … 6. It keeps you on the edge of your seat/ you won't stop laughing/ you will be crying/ you will be excited 7. It is/ isn't well worth watching

3. Going to the cinema.

I like going to the cinema because …	I don't like going to the cinema because …
✓ I buy some popcorn and watch hit movies	- people eat noisily
✓ it is relaxing and exciting	- people comment on the film
✓ tickets aren't expensive	- trailers are too long
	- tickets are overpriced
	- you can't read the subtitles

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1. Które zdania pasują do typu filmów?

it had a surprising twist, it had funny dialogues, it was a moving story, there was a happy ending, it had a gripping plot, there were a lot of amusing situations, good acting made this film wonderful

Romantic comedy	
Thriller	*it had a surprising twist*,
Animated film	
Drama	

2. Połącz początek z końcem zdań tak aby powstały poprawne kolokacje.

1. It was a hilarious	a) situations.
2. *Rambo* keeps you on	b) characters in drama films.
3. I like real-life	c) plot.
4. In *Ice Age* there are a lot of amusing	d) on the life of William Shakespeare.
5. Thrillers have a gripping	e) ending?
6. I don't like when people eat	f) romantic comedy.
7. Does *Titanic* have a happy	g) noisily.
8. This film is based	h) the edge of your seat.

3. Zakreśl wyrażenie, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

1.	the script is original	the script is highly original	the script is highly
2.	you will be exciting	you won't stop laughing	you will be crying
3.	eat noisily	eat noisy	eat noisly
4.	comment the film	comment on the film	comment the film on
5.	the film is a remake of	the film the remake is of	a remake film is of

4. Dokończ zdania własnymi pomysłami.

1. I like going to the cinema because ……
2. My best film is about ……
3. I don't like going to the cinema ……
4. My best romantic comedy stars ……

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5. Napisz recenzję swojego ulubionego filmu (70 słów). Odnieś się do poniższych punktów.

- film type
- plot
- who stars in this film
- your feelings
- do you recommend this film?

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ROZDZIAŁ 30 - TECHNOLOGY

1. Home appliances

Many home appliances are the nouns which go together**:** a **vacuum cleaner,** or a **steam iron.**
You can **use home appliances** (use a toothbrush, use a DVD player), or you can **do without** them (do without a microwave, do without a toaster).

Home appliances	a vacuum cleaner, a steam iron, a toothbrush, an alarm clock, a washing machine, a satellite receiver, a remote control, a DVD player, a dishwasher, a coffeemaker, a cooker, a toaster, a fruit juicer, a microwave, an oven

2. Computers and the Internet

Computers are great, but you have to **protect your computer**. The best way is to **use anti-virus software**. If I'**m online**, I use my favourite **search engine**. However, a lot of things I can do without the Internet, or when **the reception isn't good**. For example, I **use a photo editor** to **edit my photos**, or I **use a media player** to watch films.

I **have an account on a social networking site** to **keep in touch with** my friends. That is why **I'm on facebook** everyday. It's great! You can **upload your photos or videos**, chat with your friends and **look at their photos**. It's also easier with school. I can **access any information** I need for school homework.

Computers are great. I can **check my email** whenever I want. I can play computer games. First person shooters are my favourite games. If I'm bored, I **visit chat rooms** or **forums**. However, my computer **has crashed** recently and I **lost some very important data**. I hope I will buy a new computer in the near future.

3. Computers and phones.

Computer/ phone accessories
What accessories have you got?
1. earphones?
2. an 16 GB pen drive?
3. a memory card
4. a scanner?
5. a charger?
6. a long life battery?
7. a bluetooth headset?

Do you have problems with your computer or phone?
1. Your battery run down quickly?
2. You forget your password/ pin code?
3. you lost your data?
4. You have no credit on your phone?
5. It isn't working?
6. your computer gets infected with a virus?

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1. Które problemy tyczą się komputerów (computers), internetu (the Internet), a które telefonów (phones)?

batteries run down quickly, get infected with a virus, forget a pin code, the reception isn't good, forget a password, lose some important data, have no credit on it,

computers	the Internet	phones
		batteries run down quickly, ...

2. Uzupełnij zdania kolokacjami z poprzedniej strony.

1. Have you got a *bluetooth* headset?
2. What ..... engine do you use to find information?
3. Does Emma have an account on a social ..... site?
4. I try to ..... in touch with my friends.
5. What do you do on your computer when ..... isn't good?
6. Does your computer get ..... with a virus?
7. I'm on facebook. I have ..... some photos.
8. Recently I have ..... some important data.

3. Połącz kolumnę A i B, aby utworzyć poprawne kolokacje.

A	B
1. steam →	a) iron
2. fruit	b) maker
3. coffee	c) control
4. satellite	d) cleaner
5. remote	e) receiver
6. vacuum	f) juicer

4. Zakreśl wyrażenie, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

1.	forget a password	forget a pin code	forget a reception
2.	look at the photos	upload photos	look on the photos
3.	battery has a virus	battery runs down	a long life battery
4.	use anti-virus software	use a virus	use a photo editor
5.	be on facebook	have an account on	visit on forums

5. Dokończ zdania informacjami na swój temat.

1. I visit .....
2. If the reception isn't good, I .....
3. My friend has an account on .....
4. I can do without .....

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6. Napisz krótką wypowiedź (50-60 słów) na temat tego jak korzystasz z komputera internetu i telefonu komórkowego.

I often use ... I have some problems with ... when the reception isn't good, I ... I check ...

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KLUCZ DO KSIĄŻKI

Rozdział 1

1

1 get up early, 2 wash my face, 3 go to school, 4 have dinner, 5 have a shower 6 go to bed

2

1-e, 2-d, 3-f, 4-b, 5-a, 6-c

3

1-b, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c, 5-b, 6-b

4

1 goes, 2 wash, 3 lunch, has, 4 do, 5 up, 6 A: up, teeth, go B: straight

5 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 have breakfast, 2 hang out,

3 do my homework, 4 check facebook

Rozdział 2

1

Indoors: watch a DVD, surf the Internet, listen to the radio, watch a match, play computer games, read magazines, play the guitar; Outdoors: go to the beach, go swimming, play basketball, go to clubs, have a barbecue

2

1-e, 2-a, 3-g, 4-c, 5-b, 6-d, 7-f

3

1 do, 2 play, 3 surf, 4 watch, 5 some good, 6 play, 7 lot of, 8 spend, friends

4

1 play football, 2 goes swimming, 3 play computer games, 4 go shopping

Rozdział 3

1

Active: swim in the lake, ride a horse, ride a motorcycle, swim in the river;

Musical: play the piano, sing for an audience, play the saxophone;

Artistic: draw a beautiful picture, draw a portrait

2

1 download, 2 ride, 3 speak, 4 sing 5 dance, 6 play, 7 play, 8 swim, 9 sing, 10 use

3

1 play piano, 2 I don't know, 3 play computer 3 I'm not sure, 5 sing song

4 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 play the piano, 2 swimming,

3 speak two languages, 4 dancing hip-hop, 5 sing for an audience, 6 drawing a picture

5

1 I can swim in the river, but I can't ride a horse, 2 I can surf the Internet, but I can't download music, 3 He can play the drums, but he can't play the piano, 4 She can dance the tango, but she can't dance a waltz, 5 They can sing beautifully, but they can't draw a picture

Rozdział 4

1

do: a lot ofpractical problems, press-ups, some stretching exercises, sit-ups

learn about: past events, famous people, other countries, animals and people, famous painters

read: a map, set texts, poems

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2

1-e, 2-a, 3-f, 4-b, 5-d, 6-c, 7-h, 8-g

3

1 maths is hate, 2 learn by grammar, 3 ITC, 4 go to history

4

1 I've got English, but I haven't got PE on Monday, 2 I've got maths, but I haven't got German after lunch, 3 I've got ICT, but I haven't got music on Wednesday, 4 I've got art and design, but I haven't got English tomorrow, 5 I've got science, but I haven't got geography before lunch

5 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 English, 2 physics, 3 German and English, 4 science

Rozdział 5

1 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

A: at the market, at the museum, in the castle

B: at the cinema, in the park

C: in the department store, in the square

2

1 cafe, gallery 2 park, rest

3 watch, matches, 4 enormous

5 buy, popcorn, 6 nice souvenirs, 7 amazing, the past, 8 walk, 9 buy, kinds

3

1 sit on a bench, 2 have a rest, 3 buy some popcorn, 4 watch hit movies, 5 go to a concert

4

1 There's a castle, but there isn't a department store,

2 There're amazing cinemas, but there aren't any famous museums, 3 There's an enormous supermarket, but there isn't a gallery, 4 There's a medieval cathedral, but there isn't a beautiful square, 5 There's a nice park, but there isn't a huge stadium

5 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 castle, 2 a concert, 3 a cathedral, 4 to the park, 5 cinemas, 5 department store

Rozdział 6

1

City +: huge shopping centres, have a good social life, chat with friends online, go to the park

City -: too dirty, too dangerous

Village +: quiet and peaceful, go hiking to the mountains, go to the park

Village -: too quiet, there is nowhere to go

2

1 have a good social life, 2 quiet and peaceful, 3 get away from, 4 for me, 5 walk alone at night, 6 barbecue with our friends, 7 nowhere to go, 8 chat with friends online, 9 far from shopping centres, 10 go to the

3

1 It's far from, 2 in the countryside, 3 the noise of, 4 go hiking

4

1 The city centre isn't exciting enough, 2 The shopping centre is too crowded, 3 Your village isn't interesting enough, 4 The city is too dangerous

5*Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 the city, have a good social life, 2 the countryside, 3 chat

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Rozdział 7

1

go straight on for a few minutes, walk over the bridge, go/walk along, go/walk past

turn right, take the first turning on your right

turn left, take the first turning on your left

2

1 ask, 2 see, 3 take, 4 get, 5 get on, 6 give, 7 forgot, 8 got off

3

1 b, 2 a, 3 c, 4 c

4

1 out of, 2 along, 3 past, 4 into, 5 straight, 6 over, 7 on

5 ***Przykładowe odpowiedzi*****:**

1 along, turn left, 2 walk past the church, 3 go straight on for a few minutes, 4 turn left and go over the bridge

Rozdział 8

1

PUT: the kettle one, the plates into the cupboards, some water into a saucepan

HAVE: a gas cooker, a fridge

EAT: with a knife, with a spoon, with a knife and fork

IN: a pot

ON: the work surface, the cutting board

2

1 a, 2 d, 3 f, 4 c, 5 b, 6 e

3

1 b, 2 a, 3 c, 4 b, 5 c

4

1 two cupboards, 2 four knives, 3 one kettle, 4 two pans

5*Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 a fridge, a cooker, 2 wash up the dinner things, 3 with a spoon

Rozdział 9

1

Countable: pork cutlets with potatoes, a piece of fruit, potato pancakes, a sandwich, boiled eggs

Uncountable: bread and butter, drink lots of coffee, mushroom soup, eat broth

2

1 talk, 2 for, 3 soup, cutlets,

4 packed, 5 course, 6 lots, 7 eggs, 8 crisps

3

1 talk to my sister, 2 fresh fish, 3 a piece of fruit, 4 have cereals, 5 watch the news on TV

4

1 I want an egg, but I don't want any ham, 2 I want some coffee with milk, but I don't want any tea, 3 I want some 9 on, 10 0n broth, but I don't want any rolls, 4 I want a sandwich, but I don't want any toasts

5*Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 at home, 2 scrambled eggs, 3 I talk to my family

Rozdział 10

1

Customer: I'd like …, please; I'll have …, please; No, that's fine, thanks; Can I have the bill, please?; Can I have some more … ?; A salad, please

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Assistant/ Waiter: What would you like?; Are you ready to order?; Coming right up; Here's your change; Anything else?; That's £4,45

2

1 would, have, 2 like, please,

3 some more, 4 Here, are

3

1 I have the steak, 2 No, 3 That's £ 2,50, 4 I'd like a glass of white wine

4

1 c, 2 a, 3 d, 4 b

Rozdział 11

1

Indoors: watched a movie, played cards, got stuck in my house, cleaned the room

Outdoors: washed my cars, went shopping, went out to a party, played football

2

1 went, 2 stuck, all, 3 complete, 4 bought, things, 5 home, on,

6 cleaned, room, 7 out, party,

8. lovely, 9 have, good, 10 went, birthday

3

1 a lovely weekend, 2 nothing special, 3 got, 4 cards, 5 Did,

6 got stuck, 7 the washing-up

4

1 had, 2 went, 3 did, 4 went, 5 was, 6 got, 7 watched, 8 went, 9 did, 10, bought

Rozdział 12

1

A: I went, Mary got married, I grew up, I was born

C: a primary school, John, a farm, the 1st of October

2

1 b, 2 f, 3 g, 4 a, 5 c, 6 d, 7 e

3

1 the first, 2 grew up, 3 to, 4 an English teacher, 5 After that

4

1 I left college. After that, I got a full-time job, 2 She got married to John, and thenthey had a baby, 3 I finished university. Later, I met Natalie, 4 I went to a primary school. After that,I went to a secondary school, 5 We had a dog. Later on, we bought a cat

5 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 a small town, 2 I worked part time, 3 I got married to her, 4 as a waiter

Rozdział 13

1

water sports: go swimming, go canoeing
winter sports: go skiing, go ice-skating
team sports: play football, play baseball, play basketball
individual sports: go jogging, go mountain biking, run a marathon, ride a bike
extreme sports: do a bungee jumping
martial arts: do karate, do judo

2

1 b, 2 f, 3 c, 4 g, 5 d, 6 e, 7a

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3

1 b, 2 b, 3 a, 4 c, 5 a

4

1 doing, 2 athletics, 3 go, 4 is, 5 up, 6 winter, 7 play, 8 done, 9 on, 10 on

Rozdział 14

1

be: under a lot of stress, on a diet, in pretty good shape

work out: regularly, on machines, with weights

stamina: improve, have

diet: be on a

shape: be in a pretty good, get back into

weight: lose some, put on some

2

1 really good for you, 2 a lot of stress, 3 warm up, 4 weak at, 5 touch my toes, 6 get tired quickly, 7 skip for ten minutes, 8 builds up muscles

3

1 put some weight, 2 be pretty good shape, 3 work on machines, 4 go diet, 5 have a stamina

4

1 You should keep fit, but you shouldn't put on weight, 2 You should improve your stamina, but you shouldn't get tired quickly, 3 You should skip for ten minutes, but you shouldn't get breathless, 4 You should work out regularly, but you shouldn't be under a lot of stress, 5 You should lose weight, but you shouldn't put on ten kilos

5

1 I get tired quickly, 2 swimming, 3 on machines, 4 I must get back into shape

Rozdział 15

1

1 a, 2 d, 3 b, 4 c, 5 e, 6 f

2

1 design, 2 things, 3 manages, 4 grow, 5 outdoors, 6 take 7 living, 8 reading

3

1 b, 2 c, 3 a, 4 c, 5 b

4

1 cars, 2 safety, 3 clothes, 4 breeds, 5 of, 6 pipes, 7 runs, 8 well, 9 fit, 10 living

5 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 lifeguard, 2 I work, 3 I have problems with teeth, 4 design buildings

Rozdział 16

1 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

on a sunny day: it's dry, there isn't a cloud in the sky, it's boiling hot

on a rainy day: it's rainy, it's wet, it's pouring down

on a snowy day: it's ten degrees below zero, there may be snow showers, it's freezing cold

on a windy day: it's boiling hot, there may be hail

2

1 c, 2 a, 3 f, 4 e, 5 f, 6 d

3

1 on a starry night, 2 could fly, 3 Does the weather, 4 in a bad mood, 5 the weather forecast

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4

1 It’s going to be windy, but it isn’t going to be dry, 2 It’s going to be foggy, but it isn’t going to be freezing cold, 3 It’s going to snow heavily, but it isn’t going to be boiling hot, 4 I’m going to be in a good mood, but I’m not going to be in a bad mood, 5 It’s going to be hail, but it isn’t going to be snow showers

5 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 sunny, 2 stay at home, 3 it’s foggy, 4 sit on the beach

Rozdział 17

1

Place A: 1, Place B: 5, Place C: 2, Place D: 4

2

1 rocky, 2 rural, 3 forest, 4 jungle, 5 desert, 6 industrial, 7 horizon, 8 switch

3

1 on a meadow, 2 get lost, 3 in the mountains, 4 on a river bank, 5 look at the stars

4

1 There are fields everywhere and it’s sunny, 2 There are a lot of green spaces and it’s mainly rural, 3 There are high mountains and it’s hilly, 4 There are countless lakes and it’s wild

5 Przykładowe odpowiedzi:

1 industrial, 2 boring, 3 great, 4 You can get lost

Rozdział 18

1

by road: go by bike, go on foot, go by the underground, travel by coach, go by car, go by tram, go by train, hitchhike

by sea: travel by ferry, go by barge, travel by boat

by air: go by hot air balloon, go by plane

2

1 carsick, 2 direct, 3 valid, monthly, 4 compartments, 5 heavy, late, 6 comfy/ comfortable, 7 cost, 8 fasten, 9 high speed

3

1 get out of the train, 2 go by foot, 3 a valid month ticket, 4 in a sleeper train, 5 get board

4

1 I prefer going by bus to going by train, 2 I prefer travelling by plane to travelling by hot air balloon, 3 I prefer travelling on a comfy coach to hitchhiking, 4 I prefer taking a high speed train to taking a night train, 5 I prefer going by bike to going on foot

5 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 by tram, 2 by hot air balloon, 3 travelling by the underground, 4 go by plane

Rozdział 19

1

bring: things for the bed, a sleeping bag

open: all the time, 24/7

book: a room in advance, a room online

2

1 advance, 2 budget, 3 bring, bed, 4 some cooking, 5 all, time, 6 pay, more, 7 sleeping, 8 comfortable, 9 24/7

3

1 do, 2 the bed, 3 24/7, 4 a bit more, 5 in advance, 6 dinner

4

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1 You have to sleep with other people, but you don't have to bring anything, 2 You have to bring a sleeping bag, but you don't have to bring things for the bed, 3 You have to book a room online, but you don't have to book a room in advance, 4 You have to pay a bit more, but you don't have to be a member

5 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 bring things for bed, 2 you can stay in a hotel, 3 a clean room, 4 you can book a room

Rozdział 20

1

Holiday activities: do a lot of sightseeing, do some sunbathing, lie on the beach all day, laze around, go to a jacuzzi, take photos of my friends, recharge my batteries

Holiday advertisements: this trip is a must, noisy nightlife, you won't miss a single moment, the unusual scenery, a busy resort, it looks like paradise

2

1 paradise, 2 recharge 3 abroad, 4 make, picnic, 5 something, 6 jacuzzi 7 relaxation, 8 complete, visit

3

1 won't, 2 taking, 3 not, 4 unusual, 5 show, 6 light

4

1 I stayed at a hostel, but I didn't sleep under a tent, 2 I went sightseeing, but I didn't go to a jacuzzi, 3 I travelled light, but I didn't pack too many things, 4 I travelled with a backpack, but I didn't, 5 I lay on the beach, but I didn't do any sunbathing

5 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 This hotel, 2 I laze around, 3 stay at a campsite, 4 my money

Rozdział 21

1

go: to church, on a binge, to a party, to balls, to a restaurant

have: a great time, a funfair, Easter Sunday meal, Christmas dinner

take: a basket of Easter food, handmade bouquets of dried flowers,

watch: nativity plays, the bonfire, the fireworks

2

1 c, 2 a, 3 h, 4 f, 5 b, 6 d, 7 g, 8 e

3

1 watch on a binge, 2 have party, 3 do a Marzanna doll, 4 have a Christmas dinner, 5 at New Year's Eve

4

1 I've never decorated the house, but I've decorated a Christmas tree, 2 I've never watched the bonfire, but I've watched the fireworks, 3 I've never taken a basket of Easter food, but I've pour water on people, 4 I've never made a Marzanna doll, but I've sent a lot of lanterns up into the sky

5 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 go to church, 2 have Easter Sunday meal, 3 went on a binge, 4 wear a costume

Rozdział 22

1

1: books are his favourite thing,

films are his obsession

2: he's fond of making music, he has a great passion for playing the piano

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3: his favourite pastime is playing football, he took up basketball two years ago, he took up doing sports a year ago

2

1 fond, 2 on, 3 passion, 4 favourite, 5 up, interest, biggest, 6 into, obsession, favourite

3

1 be fond on, 2 lose a hobby, 3 my favourite obsession is, 4 be to photography, 5 have a great passion with

4

1 playing the fiddle, 2 into fashion and films, 3 is horse riding, computer games and stamps, 4 on dressmaking, singing and photography, passion for poetry and fridge magnets

5 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 chess and fashion, 2 camping, 3 on playing the guitar, 4 of fishing

Rozdział 23

1

to pass the/ to swot for the/ a compulsory/ an end-of-school **exam**

2

1 enough, 2 retake, 3 got, study, 4 do, past, 5 entrance, 6 heart, 7 cram, 8 prepared

3

1 c, 2 a, 3 b, 4 b, 5 c, 6 c

4

1 I think I'll do all my past papers, 2 I don't think I'll learn English by heart, 3 I think I'll cram hard, 4 I think I'll get together with my friends for a study session, 5 I don't think I'll fail the (my/ an) exam

5 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 am cramming, 2 English, 3 to study, 4 like to

Rozdział 24

1

FOR: be late for school

FROM: bring a anote from parents, (be) absent from, be expelled from

IN FRONT OF: swear in front of our teachers

2

1 absent, 2 expelled, 3 play, 4 part, 5 suspended, 6 care, 7 swear, 8 follow, 9 get, 10 bully

3

1 absent from, 2 behave bad, 3 be lately for class, 4 play truant, 5 society service

4

1 You have to attend school regularly, but you can't smoke, 2 You have to care for school property, but you can't use mobile phones, 3 You have to follow the instructions, but you can't drink alcohol, 4 You have to behave responsively, but you can't behave badly, 5 You have to arrive on time, but you can't be late for school

5 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 use mobile phones and smoke, 2 wear a uniform, 3 get suspended, 4 from school, you'll be expelled, 5 take part in community service

Rozdział 25

1

Appearance: have a lot of wrinkles, have a crew cut, look my age, be of medium height, be obese, be forty something, dyed my hair pink,

Character: be fairly brave, be very impatient, be quite bossy, be very unreliable, a layabout

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2

1 medium, 2 slightly, 3 spot, 4 late, 5 hair, 6 bald, 7 wear, 8 quite

3

1 be intolerant, 2 obese, 3 twenty something, 4 of medium height, 5 be fairly pretty

4

1 He has wrinkles and he is old, 2 She has fair hair and she is slim, 3 He has a moustache and he is of medium height, 4 He has dreadlocks and he is thirty something, 5 She has green eyes and she is very beautiful

5 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 very clever, 2 blue eyes, 3 dreadlocks, 4 of medium height, 5 a beard, 6 hard-working

Rozdział 26

1

ADJECTIVES: talkative, free

NOUNS: a homebody, a get-together, circle of friends, the pub, a laugh, a couch potato, a party animal

VERBS: make, invite, throw, go down, meet up, have, watch

2

1 round, 2 invite, 3 circle, 4 homebody, 5 soul, 6 common, 7 down, 8 couch

3

1 meet up, 2 go out for a meal, 3 don't throw parties, 4 free time on my own, 5 a party animal, 6 have my friends round

4

1 I prefer a get-together, but I don't like big parties, 2 I prefer being a homebody, but I don't like being a party animal, 3 I prefer going out for a meal, but I don't like going down the pub, 4 I prefer being talkative, I don't like being shy, 5 I prefer having my friends round, but I don't like meeting them up in the downtown

5 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 have a lot, 2 on my own, 3 myself, 4 throwing parties

Rozdział 27

1

indoors: work from home, babysit for parents, iron the clothes, do the laundry, mop the floors, stack shelves in a supermarket

outdoors: walk the dog, tidy up gardens, do the shopping, cut grass, deliver pizza

2

1 wash, 2 vacuum, 3 do, 4 chores, 5 take, 6 pick, 7 part-time, 8 work, 9 cut, 10 gardens

3

1 work from home, 2 tidy up clothes, 3 do shopping, 4 work on part time, 5 work on night shifts

4

1 I'm going to cut grass, but I'm not going to babysit, 2 I'm going to work as a waitress, but I'm not going to pick vegetables, 3 I'm going to work part time, but I'm not going to do a voluntary work, 4 I'm going to take the rubbish out, but I'm not going to iron the clothes, 5 I'm going to work as a freelancer, but I'm not going to work for a company

Rozdział 28

1

Problems: have a cold, have a sore throat, have a cut, have a headache, have an itchy mosquito bite

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Treatments: eat chicken soup, put some ice on it, put some honey on it, drink tea with honey

2

1 down, 2 broke, 3 nose, 4 aching, have, 5 hoarse, 6 off, 7 eye, 8 nasty

3

1 b, 2 c, 3 a 4 b, 5 c, 6 a, 7 a, 8 b

4

1. If you have a headache, you should take an aspirin, 2 If you have a small cut, you should put a plaster on it, 3 If you have a toothache, you should go to the dentist, 4 If you catch a cold, you should stay in bed, 5 If you have a cough, you should take some cough medicine

Rozdział 29

1 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

Romantic comedy: it was a moving story

Thriller: it had a surprising twist, it had a gripping plot

Animated film: it had funny dialogues, there was a happy ending, there were a lot of amusing situations

Drama: good acting made this film wonderful

2

1 f, 2 h, 3 b, 4 a, 5 c, 6 g, 7 e, 8 d

3

1 the script is highly original, 2 you will be exciting, 3 eat noisily, 4 comment on the film, 5 the film is a remake of

4 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 I like watching hit movies, 2 super heroes, 3 people eat noisily, 4 are Hugh Grant and Julia Roberts

Rozdział 30

1

computers: get infected with a virus, lose important data

the Internet: forget a password

phones: batteries run down quickly, the reception isn't good, have no credit on it

2

1 bluetooth, 2 search, 3 networking, 4 keep, 5 the reception, 6 infected

3

1 a, 2 f, 3 b, 4 e, 5 c, 6 d

4

1 forget a reception, 2 look on the photos, 3 battery has virus, 4 use a virus, 5 visit on forums

5 *Przykładowe odpowiedzi*:

1 chat rooms, 2 play computer games, 3 facebook, 4 my computer

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